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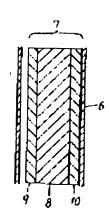
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(54) INTERIOR TRIM MATERIAL FOR AUTOMOBILE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To improve sound insulating performance of a specific frequency by constituting a trimming material of a fiber aggregate layer which is arranged so as to be positioned on the inside of a cabin of a car body panel and is constituted of a laminated fiber aggregate mainly composed of synthetic fiber not less than the specific number of layers different in density and a gas impermeable high polymer laver.

SOLUTION: It is necessary that fiber layers to constitute a fiber aggregate layer 7 are at least three layers or more. This is because it is necessary that low density layers 9 and 10 to reduce a spring constant of the whole fiber aggregates exist on both sides of a high density layer 8 being the center. It is also necessary that the fiber aggregate layer is constituted of at least three layers in order to form a multidegree of freedom vibration system by using the high density layer 8 positioned in the center as a mass part and the low density layers 9 and 10 on its both sides as a spring part. It is necessary that a high polymer layer 6 of a trimming material for an automobile is constituted of a gas impermeable high polymer having surface density of 1 to 10Kg/m2.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Interior material for automobiles characterized by consisting of a fiber aggregate layer which consists of the laminating fiber aggregates which use as a principal component the synthetic fiber of at least three or more layers which was installed so that it might be located in the vehicle interior—of—a—room side of a car—body panel, and with which consistencies differ, and a macromolecule layer which does not have permeability. [Claim 2] a synthetic fiber — polyester, nylon, a polyacrylonitrile, polyacetate, polyethylene, polypropylene, and a line — the interior material for automobiles according to claim 1 characterized by being at least one sort chosen from the group which consists of polyester and a polyamide.

[Claim 3] Interior material for automobiles according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by a synthetic fiber being polyester.

[Claim 4] Interior material for automobiles according to claim 1 characterized by being at least one sort chosen from the group to which a macromolecule layer changes from natural rubber, synthetic rubber, and synthetic resin.

[Claim 5] Interior material for automobiles according to claim 1 to which the direction at the time of making it a layered product rather than the case where the internal layer of a fiber aggregate layer is higher-density than a surface layer, and the monolayer fiber aggregate is constituted from surface density of said whole fiber aggregate layer in homogeneity is characterized by the ability of the spring constant of said whole fiber aggregate layer to set up low.

[Claim 6] A fiber aggregate layer is 10--40 micrometers of diameters of fiber. Interior material for automobiles according to claim 1 to 6 characterized by consisting of fiber which is the fiber length of 10--100mm, and being the fiber aggregate of surface density 0.5 - 1.5 kg/m2, and the macromolecule layer consisting of macromolecules of surface density 1 - 10 kg/m2.

[Claim 7] By operating the thickness of a fiber aggregate layer, surface density, the thickness of each class which constitutes this fiber aggregate layer, surface density, and fiber combination In the vibration system of at least two or more degrees of freedom which made the mass section the macromolecule layer and the high density layer in said fiber aggregate layer, and made the spring section the low consistency layer in said fiber aggregate layer Claim 1 characterized by the ability to set primary resonance frequency and secondary resonance frequency as arbitration thru/or interior material for automobiles given in 6 terms.

[Claim 8] A low consistency layer is located in the outside of a fiber aggregate layer, and the comprehensive thickness of at least one or more high density layers in the fiber aggregate layer to said whole fiber aggregate layer thickness is 30 – 90%. By changing the thickness of other at least two or more low consistency layers, surface density, and fiber combination It is 300–1kHz about the primary resonance frequency of multi-degree-of-freedom vibration system, and the frequency of the mean value of secondary resonance frequency. Claim 1 characterized by the ability to set it as arbitration inside thru/or interior material for automobiles given in 7 terms.

[Claim 9] Fiber (fiber A) of 10-20 micrometers of diameters of fiber 40 - 80 % of the weight, [the high density layer which constitutes a fiber aggregate layer] 20-40 micrometers of diameters of fiber The fiber (fiber B) of at least 20 degrees C is fiber with low softening temperature from 10 - 30 % of the weight, and said fiber. 10-20 micrometers of diameters of fiber The low consistency layer from which fiber (fiber C) consists of 10 - 30 % of the weight, and constitutes said fiber aggregate layer is 10-20 micrometers of diameters of fiber. Fiber (fiber A) 90 - 100 % of the weight, At least 20 degrees C is low fiber of softening temperature from said fiber, and it is 10-20 micrometers of diameters of fiber. Fiber (fiber C) consists of 0 - 10 % of the weight. Claim 1 characterized by being combined by using a needle punch method of construction and/or adhesives or existence of said fiber C which exists in a high density layer and/or a low consistency layer, and said high density layer and said low consistency layer constituting the fiber aggregate thru/or interior material for automobiles given in

8 terms. [Claim 10] Claim 1 characterized by having the twice [at least] as many Takamichi mind resistive layer as the ventilation resistance of a high density layer between one or more high density layers and low consistency layers which constitute a fiber aggregate layer thru/or interior material for automobiles given in 9 terms. [Claim 11] Claim 1 characterized by applying to the dash insulator for automobiles thru/or interior material for automobiles given in 10 terms.
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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the interior material for automobiles aiming at raising the noise insulation engine performance of the frequency whole region, especially a specific frequency about the interior material for automobiles.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In recent years, the demand to the silence of an automobile is increasing and the ingredient which reduces the noise to the vehicle interior of a room is demanded. From interior material, especially the demand is high and the high noise insulation engine performance and the absorption-of-sound engine performance are demanded of the interior trim material of a door, headlining, the floor carpet, and the dash insulator.

[0003] Especially, as shown in drawing 1, the dash insulator 1 is located on the vehicle indoor side of the dash panel 2 which divides an engine room and a vehicle room, and has the duty which prevents transfer of the noise to an engine room empty vehicle room.

[0004] This dash insulator 1 consists of the laminating structures of the macromolecule high density layer 3 which does not have the permeability of the chlorination vinyl sheet which mixed the filler, a rubber sheet, etc., and the low consistency layer 4 which consists of porosity base materials, such as felt, polyurethane foam, and a nonwoven fabric, as shown in drawing 2. And this dash insulator 1 is constituted by the configuration of the double wall sound-insulating-construction object of a dash panel 5 and the macromolecule layer 3 so that the good sound isolation engine performance may be demonstrated, while it absorbs sound the noise from an engine room by the above-mentioned low consistency layer 4. [0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, in the conventional dash insulator 1, in thin-walled parts, such as the dash upper section, since acoustic material was compressed, the phenomenon which a low consistency layer is compressed and carries out densification in connection with this occurred. Moreover, also in a general part, the product which carried out especially hot pressing has high possibility that the front face of a low consistency layer will harden.

[0006] Thus, when the acoustic-material layer 4 which is a low consistency layer was hard, it was easy to transmit the vibration from a dash panel 5 to the macromolecule high density layer 3 through this low consistency layer 4, and vibration of the macromolecule high density layer 3 became the noise, and possibility of checking the silence of the vehicle interior of a room became high.

[0007] Therefore, this invention is set on sound-insulating-construction objects, such as a dash insulator for automobiles which used the low consistency layer which was made in view of such a situation and consists of a Plastic solid. While having the function to suppress transmitting the vibration from a car-body panel to a high density layer, it aims at offering the interior material for automobiles which raised the sound isolation engine performance remarkably by developing the low consistency layer which has the function to suppress oscillating transfer of a specific frequency. [8000]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The above-mentioned purpose of this invention was attained by the interior material for automobiles characterized by consisting of a fiber aggregate layer which consists of the laminating fiber aggregates which use as a principal component the synthetic fiber of at least three or more layers which was installed so that it might be located in the vehicle interior-of-a-room side of a car-body panel, and with which consistencies differ, and a macromolecule layer which does not have permeability.

[0009] Hereafter, this invention is further explained to a detail. This invention is characterized by being the

laminating structure which has at least three layers which specified the class of fiber with which a fiber aggregate layer is blended etc. in the sound-insulating-construction object which comes to carry out the laminating unification of a fiber aggregate layer and the macromolecule layer which does not have aeration about the interior material for automobiles installed for the purpose of noise insulation.

[0010] First, a fiber aggregate layer is explained. In order to be able to presume the noise insulation engine performance of the interior material for automobiles by measurement of the acoustic absorptivity of a fiber aggregate layer, and transmissibility of vibration and to raise the noise insulation engine performance, it is necessary to improve these two engine performance.

[0011] Although it is the effectiveness of an acoustic absorptivity, in order to raise [1st] the noise insulation engine performance, the one where the acoustic absorptivity of a fiber aggregate layer is higher is good. An acoustic absorptivity originates in a factor with various surface density of a fiber aggregate layer, pitch diameters, etc., and is determined as it, and it is a means very effective in raising an acoustic absorptivity to make small the pitch diameter of the fiber blended with to raise surface density or a fiber aggregate layer. However, weight goes up saying that a consistency is raised and an ingredient becomes expensive. [0012] Although ranked next [2nd] to the effectiveness of transmissibility of vibration, the transmissibility of vibration of a fiber aggregate layer has so large that it is small effectiveness to the noise insulation engine performance. In order transmissibility of vibration is greatly dependent on the dynamic stiffness of the body and to raise the noise insulation engine performance, it needs to reduce dynamic stiffness here.

[0013] Therefore, although it was an ideal that the fiber aggregate layer is a high acoustic absorptivity and a low spring constant in order to raise the noise insulation engine performance of the interior material for automobiles, it was difficult for both-sexes ability to have conflicted generally and to have made it both improve.

[0014] Then, this invention persons are making a fiber aggregate layer into the laminating structure of at least three or more layers, and distributing the above-mentioned engine performance to each class, and succeeded in raising this opposite both-sexes ability. The layer with the highest consistency in a fiber aggregate layer is specifically a layer which secures an acoustic absorptivity, and other low consistency layers are layers which reduce a spring constant.

[0015] As long as what has the almost equivalent noise insulation engine performance is obtained by manufacturing and nonwoven-fabric-izing the fiber of the same diameter of fiber, the fiber which constitutes a fiber aggregate layer is not restricted, but it can be used, choosing it suitably from well-known synthetic fibers. as the example — polyester, nylon, a polyacrylonitrile, polyacetate, polyethylene, polypropylene, and a line — although polyester, polyamide **, etc. are mentioned, polyester is especially materially suitable also in mechanical strength also in circulation, and since cost performance is also high, it is suitable.

[0016] The fiber layer which constitutes the fiber aggregate layer 7 needs to be at least three or more layers, as shown in drawing 3. This is because the low consistency layers 9 and 10 for making the both sides of the high density layer 8 which takes the lead reduce the spring constant of the whole fiber aggregate need to exist. The spring constant of the whole extent fiber aggregate which is also the fiber aggregate of a two-layer article here is reduced. However, in order to reduce a spring constant more than it, existence of a two-layer low consistency layer is required at least. Furthermore, in order to make the vibration system of the many degrees of freedom which made the spring section the mass section and the low consistency layers 9 and 10 of the both sides for the high density layer 8 located in the center form, it is required for a fiber aggregate layer to consist of at least three layers.

[0017] Next, the macromolecule layer 6 is explained. The macromolecule layer 6 of the interior material for automobiles needs to consist of macromolecules of the surface density 1 – 10 kg/m2 which do not have permeability. When permeability is in a macromolecule layer, a double wall sound-insulating-construction object cannot be formed between a car-body panel and a macromolecule layer. Therefore, since it becomes impossible to demonstrate the high noise insulation engine performance, it is not suitable.

[0018] Quantity of airflow (JIS L1004, L1018, L1096) is 0.01 cc/cm2 sec as there is no permeability. Although what is necessary is just the following, especially numerical limitation is not performed. At least one sort chosen from the group which consists of well-known natural rubber, synthetic rubber, and a synthetic fiber as a macromolecule in this invention is mentioned.

[0019] As for the surface density of this macromolecule layer, it is desirable that it is in the range of $1-10~\rm kg/m2$. Although the noise insulation engine performance of the higher one improves as for surface density, components weight increases. If surface density becomes less than two $1~\rm kg/m$, the noise insulation engine performance cannot fully secure, but is unsuitable. On the other hand, since the weight of the interior material for automobiles will exceed, and the installation nature in works gets worse, it is not [be / it / if / 10 kg/m2 is

- exceeded,] suitable. Furthermore, when the relation between components weight and the noise insulation engine performance is analyzed strictly, especially the surface density of a high density layer has the desirable range of 2 6 kg/m2.
- [0020] This macromolecule layer will form the biggest mass section in the multi-degree-of-freedom vibration system which is united with at least three-layer fiber aggregate layer. Therefore, especially limitation is not performed although the surface density of this macromolecule layer can also be adjusted for tuning of a specific frequency.

[0021] As for the internal layer of the fiber aggregate of at least three or more layers which constitutes a fiber aggregate layer, it is suitable that it is higher-density than a surface layer. This is because it is required in order to make the multi-degree-of-freedom vibration system of at least two or more degrees of freedom which makes an internal high density layer the mass section form. In the case of the layered product of four or more layers, even if a high density layer comes to the outermost layer, it becomes at least two or more degrees of freedom here, but a high density layer will touch the panel of an external macromolecule layer or a car body soon, and adhesion with automobile interior material may fall somewhat.

[0022] The whole surface density of the load rate of a fiber aggregate layer is fixed, and it requires that the spring constant of the whole fiber aggregate layer should set [the direction at the time of making it a layered product] up low than the case where a monolayer fiber aggregate is constituted in homogeneity. When weight is fixed, when the primary resonance peak of a system shifts to a low frequency side, almost depending on the load rate of a system, the noise insulation engine performance of noise insulation engine performance improves, so that a load rate is low. In this invention, it made it possible to reduce the load rate of a system effectively by making it a three-tiered structure.

[0023] A means to reduce the consistency (g/cm3) of a layer to form into a low spring rather than other layers as a concrete means which makes a spring constant low is effective. Moreover, the means which makes smaller than other layers the pitch diameter of the fiber blended with a layer to form into a low spring is also effective. Moreover, especially limitation is not performed although it is most effective to perform above two to coincidence.

[0024] A fiber aggregate layer is 10-40 micrometers of diameters of fiber. It is desirable to consist of fiber with a fiber length of 10-100mm, and to consist of the fiber aggregates of surface density 0.5 - 1.5 kg/m2. [0025] The absorption-of-sound engine performance and a load rate are greatly dependent on the diameter of fiber, and the engine performance changes. In almost all cases, the absorption-of-sound engine performance etc. improves, so that the diameter of fiber is thin. However, thin fiber is expensive and the moldability for making it a nonwoven fabric from fiber further falls. Therefore, 10 micrometers Since an economical merit becomes small and the processing moldability to a nonwoven fabric moreover also falls, it is not desirable to make it the thin fiber of the following. On the other hand, it is 40 micrometers. If it exceeds, the absorption-of-performance will fall sharply, and the purpose of the improvement in the noise insulation engine performance will not be reached.

[0026] As for the fiber which constitutes a fiber aggregate layer, it is desirable that it is in the range of 10–100mm fiber length. The absorption-of-sound engine performance etc. needs to be fiber length at above-mentioned within the limits for improvement in the ease of manufacture of the fiber aggregate, or the mechanical strength of the fiber aggregate, although it is not greatly dependent on fiber length. In order to raise said engine performance, especially the thing to carry out to the range of 30–100mm fiber length is desirable. It becomes difficult for fiber length to be too short in order to manufacture a nonwoven fabric for less than 10mm fiber, and it to twine fiber, and to manufacture a nonwoven fabric. For the ingredient of which the quality and fixed engine performance is made to require by it being difficult to distribute homogeneity in a fiber aggregate layer for the fiber for which fiber length exceeds 100mm, and possibility that only a certain kind of fiber inclines in a fiber aggregate layer becoming large on the other hand, it is not suitable.

[0027] As for the whole surface density needed for a fiber aggregate layer, it is desirable that it is in the range of 0.5 - 1.5 kg/m2. This is the surface density range of a fiber aggregate layer required in order to secure the noise insulation engine performance, and if surface density becomes less than two 0.5 kg/m, it cannot attain the target of the improvement in the noise insulation engine performance. On the other hand, it is necessary to be two or less 1.5 kg/m from a viewpoint of the need for ingredient cost, components weight, and a spring constant. Since components weight increases in the fiber aggregate layer exceeding 1.5 kg/m2, it is not desirable. Moreover, in order to increase if a spring constant raises the surface density of a fiber aggregate layer, and to worsen transmissibility of vibration, it is not suitable to make it increase, so that 1.5 kg/m2 is exceeded.

[0028] The interior material for automobiles of this invention by operating the thickness of a fiber aggregate

layer, surface density, the thickness of each class which constitutes a fiber aggregate layer, surface density, and fiber combination In the vibration system of at least two or more degrees of freedom which made the mass section the high density layer in a macromolecule layer and a fiber aggregate layer, and made the spring section the low consistency layer in a fiber aggregate layer, it is characterized by it being possible to set primary resonance frequency and secondary resonance frequency as arbitration.

[0029] The interior material for automobiles makes the mass section a macromolecule layer and the high density layer inside a fiber aggregate layer, and forms the mass-spring system of two degrees of freedom (refer to drawing 5) which made the spring section at least the two-layer low consistency layer inside a fiber aggregate layer, or the many degrees of freedom beyond it. With the multilayer object more than two-layer, the fiber aggregate serves as a mass-spring system of the degree of freedom of the number of the fiber aggregates, and attenuates the energy of a sound.

[0030] Proper angular frequency omegal and omega2 of the mass-spring system of two degrees of freedom (resonance oscillation frequency) It is mostly determined by the spring constant of an air space, and the mass of the fiber aggregate from the one following. Therefore, by operating fundamentally the thickness of the fiber aggregate, surface density, the thickness of each class which constitutes the fiber aggregate, surface density, and fiber combination, formation of a high density layer is performed and the mass m2 is determined. Moreover, it becomes possible by performing the same actuation to determine the load rates k1 and k2 of at least two low consistency layers. A model is shown in drawing 5. [0031]

[Equation 1]

omega 1, 22=(a+c) /2 **root (2-b [a /]/2) (2+bc) (omega1 omega2) (1) a= (k1+k2) / m1 b=k2/m1 c=k2/m2omega1 : Primary resonance frequency (proper angular frequency)

omega 2: Secondary resonance frequency (proper angular frequency)

m1: The spring constant k2 of the low consistency layer 1 in the mass k1:fiber aggregate layer of the highdensity layer in the mass m2:fiber aggregate layer of a macromolecule layer: The spring constant of the low consistency layer 2 in a fiber aggregate layer [0032] However, since the interior material for automobiles of this invention is not 2 perfect degree-of-freedom molds or a multi-degree-of-freedom mold mass-spring attenuation system, a top type cannot explain it completely. Moreover, by 2 perfect degree-of-freedom molds or especially the multi-degree-of-freedom mold mass-spring attenuation system, although the purpose of this invention is obtaining the interior material for automobiles which has the effective noise insulation engine performance especially especially in a low frequency region, since the noise insulation engine performance falls with the proper angular frequency of primary resonance or secondary resonance, it is a problem. For this reason, in order to make it insulate in a large frequency domain, without reducing the unique noise insulation engine performance in this low frequency region moreover, the configuration of this invention is indispensable. Therefore, although the engine performance of this invention cannot be correctly expressed by the upper formula, tuning of the engine performance is possible to reference in this type.

[0033] As for the interior material for automobiles of this invention, a low consistency layer is located in the outside of a fiber aggregate layer. By the comprehensive thickness of at least one or more high density layers in the fiber aggregate layer to the whole fiber aggregate layer thickness being 30 - 90%, and changing the thickness of other at least two or more low consistency layers, surface density, and fiber combination It is 300-1kHz about the primary resonance frequency of multi-degree-of-freedom vibration system, and the frequency of the mean value of secondary resonance frequency. It is characterized by the ability to set it as arbitration

[0034] Since the noise insulation engine performance was raised in the frequency domain between primary resonance frequency and secondary resonance frequency as shown in $\frac{drawing}{dt}$ 6, it is aligning the improvement field of the engine performance between the aforementioned primary resonance and secondary resonance with the frequency domain of the noise insulation most demanded of the interior material for automobiles, and the purpose of obtaining the interior material for automobiles especially with the high noise insulation engine performance in a specific frequency was attained. Setting to the interior material for automobiles, especially a required noise insulation frequency domain is 300-1kHz. Since it is the range, in order to raise the noise insulation engine performance of the range of this frequency, primary resonance frequency [secondary] was based on setting to the outside of this frequency.

[0035] A base sets primary resonance frequency to a low frequency side rather than 300Hz, and, specifically, secondary resonance frequency is 1kHz. It sets to a high-frequency side, the need is accepted, and they are 300Hz or more and 1kHz. It was set as below. A setup of each resonance frequency considered several 1 formula as reference, asked for the load rate of the low consistency layer of a fiber aggregate layer by

experiment, and asked for it by measuring the mass of a high density layer further and substituting for several 1 formula.

[0036] In order to make the load rate of a low consistency layer small, it is effective to thicken thickness of a low consistency layer and to make thickness of a high density layer thin. However, if a high density layer is made thin not much, the absorption-of-sound engine performance which is one factor of the noise insulation engine performance will fall. Therefore, it is desirable that it is in the range whose comprehensive thickness of a high density layer is 30 - 90%. If comprehensive thickness becomes less than 30%, it will originate in the absorption-of-sound engine performance of the fiber aggregate falling, and the noise insulation engine performance will fall. On the contrary, if it exceeds 90%, while originating in the absorption-of-sound engine performance of a fiber aggregate falling and the noise insulation engine performance's falling, thickness of the low spring section cannot fully secure and does not agree for the purpose of the reduction in the spring of an at least three-layer fiber aggregate.

[0037] Moreover, since what has the not much thick interior material for automobiles is not desirable, especially limitation is not performed although a low spring layer has 1–15 suitablemm. Moreover, it is so effective in the reduction in a spring that the path of the fiber to blend is also small. However, it is easy to be sufficient to not much too thin fiber, and since it is not still more general, it is not so desirable. Therefore, the diameter of fiber is 10–15 micrometers. Especially limitation is not performed although it is desirable to use the fiber of the range. Moreover, the smaller one of the surface density of a low consistency layer is also effective in reduction of a load rate. However, if too small, it will setting-come to be easy, and if too high, distinction with a high density layer cannot be lost and the purpose of the reduction in a spring cannot be attained. Therefore, especially limitation is not performed although the surface density of a low consistency layer has the desirable range of 50 – 300 g/m2.

[0038] When [both] a fiber aggregate layer is a three-tiered structure, the specification which each of two low consistency layers could completely be the same, or may completely differ, and doubled with the purpose is possible. Especially limitation is not performed, although it is possible the part where the interior material for automobiles is used, or to change the specification of the load rate and a low consistency layer by the ability of a tooth space to be taken since especially a load rate can be made into a different load rate by being able to create the same thing and changing a fiber configuration also in the low consistency layer with the conversely same thickness if a fiber configuration is changed even if it changes thickness.

[0039] Next, fiber combination of each class which constitutes a fiber aggregate layer is explained. The high density layer which constitutes a fiber aggregate layer is 10-20 micrometers of diameters of fiber. Fiber (fiber A) is [40-80% of the weight, and]20-40 micrometers of diameters of fiber. At least 20 degrees C is low fiber of softening temperature from the aforementioned fiber, and fiber (fiber B) is [10-30% of the weight, and]10-20 micrometers of diameters of fiber. The description is in the place where fiber (fiber C) consists of 10-30% of the weight. This high density layer has the above-mentioned purpose which mainly gives the absorption-of-sound engine performance to the fiber aggregate.

[0040] Fiber A is 10-20 micrometers of diameters of fiber. It is desirable to consist of fiber and to blend at 40 - 80% of the weight of a rate into a high density layer. This is because it is required in order to raise the noise insulation engine performance while raising the absorption-of-sound engine performance by blending thin denier fiber. Moreover, since a spring constant falls since 1 fiber [1] rigidity falls, and transmissibility of vibration also falls, the noise insulation engine performance improves effectively. Therefore, if many fiber A is blended, it

[0041] The diameter of fiber is 10 micrometers. It becomes difficult to be hard coming to be mixed with other fiber B and C, while fiber thinner than this is difficult to produce, adequate supply of fiber is difficult and cost attaches highly and is not still more desirable, either if it becomes the following, and to obtain the uniform fiber aggregate. Conversely, the diameter of fiber is 20 micrometers. When it exceeds, it becomes impossible to obtain the good noise insulation engine performance. This fiber A is 10-20 micrometers of diameters of fiber. It does not limit, especially although it is still better to combine fiber 50 to 70% of the weight.

[0042] Fiber B is 20-40 micrometers of diameters of fiber. It consists of fiber and blends at 10 - 30% of the weight of a rate into a fiber aggregate layer. This means that combination of comparatively thick fiber is the need somewhat in a high density layer. Although what is necessary is just to gather the rate of combination of thin fiber in order to make the noise insulation engine performance give, the configuration fibroid of the fiber aggregate itself falls in connection with it. For example, it is because the rigidity of fiber itself is low, so the problem that it keeps that it is poor at a fiber object, and thickness cannot be secured occurs to produce the fiber aggregate to 40mm by low eyes 0.4 kg/m2. Therefore, it is required to use the thick high fiber of fiber rigidity 10% of the weight or more also at the lowest from the idea which forms the frame of the fiber aggregate.

If loadings become less than 10% of the weight, it will become difficult to secure the thickness of the fiber aggregate.

[0043] It is not appropriate to blend at a high rate by combination of this fiber B, since the noise insulation engine performance falls in inverse proportion to configuration maintenance nature. In order to obtain configuration maintenance nature, holding the noise insulation engine performance, the highest must also be stopped to 30% of the weight. If loadings exceed 30 % of the weight, the satisfactory noise insulation engine performance cannot be obtained. Fiber B is 20–40 micrometers of diameters of fiber. It does not limit, especially although it is still better to combine fiber 15 to 25% of the weight.

[0044] Furthermore, as for this fiber B, it is desirable that it is the hollow fiber which has opening in the center section of the cross section perpendicular to the die-length direction. Since this can raise the rigidity of fiber effectively by carrying out in midair, it is raised in configuration maintenance nature by little combination. Moreover, since the part and surface area which became in midair increase, improvement is also found by the absorption-of-sound engine performance. Therefore, limitation is not performed although it is effective especially to blend a hollow fiber as for Fiber B.

[0045] Fiber C is 10-20 micrometers of diameters of fiber. It is fiber (henceforth binder fiber) with low softening temperature from the above-mentioned fiber A and B for fiber, and at least 20 degrees C is blended at 10 - 30% of the weight of a rate into the fiber aggregate. This means that combination of the fiber which can give a moldability into a high density layer is the need somewhat. In order that the adhesion to the part where noise insulation is demanded may raise the engine performance as for an insulator, it is a big factor, and the fiber aggregate needs to be able to fabricate in the configuration which follows a complicated field configuration. Although flattery nature can be raised by use of the above-mentioned staple fiber, in order to maintain the configuration, binder fiber needs to be blended. At the time of hot forming, binder fiber softens Fiber A and B in the condition of having restrained in the configuration of a mold, and since it pastes up, it becomes maintainable [a fine field configuration].

[0046] The diameter of fiber is 10 micrometers. Since a configuration is made to binder fiber itself at the time of hot forming after fiber has softened completely, that setting arises and while the binder fiber of the following is not common and cost becomes high, the fiber aggregate hardens, a spring constant rises sharply, and the noise insulation engine performance falls. On the contrary, the diameter of fiber of binder fiber is 20 micrometers. If it exceeds, in order that the number of fiber may decrease relatively, it is because a join with other fiber decreases and it becomes impossible to maintain a configuration.

[0047] If the loadings of fiber become less than 10% of the weight, there are too few rates of fiber and a configuration cannot be maintained. On the contrary, [0048] to which the fiber aggregate after processing will harden and the noise insulation engine performance will fall if loadings exceed 30% of the weight in order that [moreover,] it may heat, and it may carry out press forming that softening temperature considered as fiber low at least 20 degrees C and it may create a product, maintaining the configuration as the fiber aggregate — the minimum — it is the difference in softening temperature of fiber own [required]. If the difference of softening temperature becomes small rather than this, the whole fiber object will become soft, and it will melt completely, and will become tabular. Fiber C is not limited especially although it is still better to make it blend 20 to 25% of the weight.

[0049] The low consistency layer in the fiber aggregate is 10-20 micrometers of diameters of fiber. At least 20 degrees C is low fiber of softening temperature from the aforementioned fiber, and fiber (fiber A) is [90 - 100% of the weight, and] 10-20 micrometers of diameters of fiber. It is characterized by fiber (fiber C) consisting of 0 - 10% of the weight. The laminating of this layer is carried out for the purpose of the effectiveness of reducing a spring constant.

[0050] It is the description that this low consistency layer has the small diameter of average fiber of the fiber which consists of high density layers. Therefore, the spring constant of this layer itself can be low set up for mentioning above, and the spring constant of the fiber aggregate is also further reduced by existence of this layer.

[0051] Since this low consistency layer has almost unnecessary fiber rigidity, combination of Fiber B is unnecessary. Moreover, for the purpose which reduces a spring constant, the fewer possible one of combination of the fiber C which is binder fiber is also good. If combination of Fiber C exceeds 10 % of the weight, association of fiber becomes firm, and a spring constant goes up and is not desirable. However, since fiber can be made to nonwoven-fabric-ize by tangle of the fiber in needle punch or a card layer process even if there is no combination of Fiber C, it is possible also in the layer of Fiber A.

[0052] From the requirements for combination of Fiber C, combination of Fiber A is determined as 90 - 100 % of the weight. Since a spring constant is reduced so that the pitch diameter of the fiber constituted is small

fundamentally, it is [fiber other than Fiber C] effective to reduction of a spring constant to consider as the fiber A which is a narrow diameter.

[0053] The low consistency layer for reducing a spring constant becomes advantageous [the thinner possible one] in respect of a moldability. This is because cutting and punching of the fiber aggregate will become difficult if there is much combination of narrow diameter fiber. However, if a low consistency layer is not much thin, since the reduction effectiveness of a spring constant will become small, especially limitation is not performed although it is good to blend Fiber C about 5% of the weight to raise the trim nature and pierced earring nature of the fiber aggregate in the thick condition. Since the settlement nature of this of the whole low consistency layer improves in existence of Fiber C, it is for becoming easy to go out.

[0054] In this invention, association of the high density layer in a fiber aggregate layer and a low consistency layer has the description in being combined by using a needle punch method of construction and/or a binder or existence of the fiber C which exists in a high density layer and/or a low consistency layer.

[0055] Since it is greatly dependent on the integrated state of this each class, it is important for the spring constant of the whole fiber aggregate to combine each class so that the whole spring constant may not be raised. Since a needle punch method of construction is a method of construction which uses a needle and plants a part of low consistency layer into a high density layer, its adhesion of the low consistency section and the high density section is high, and is effective in raising the trim nature and pierced earring nature as the fiber aggregate.

[0056] The method of construction using adhesives can combine almost all kinds of two-layer articles, and its bonding strength is also still higher. However, since cost may become high and it may harden on a low consistency layer or a high density layer by using it in large quantities, since adhesives are used, and a spring constant may become high, cautions are required for the amount used.

[0057] It is combined by the binder fiber which exists in a high density layer and/or a low consistency layer, and both can form a fiber aggregate layer by it. This technique is suitable for a part whose mechanical strength of a low consistency layer is satisfactory at the interior material for automobiles, for example, components which do not require external force after attaching. Since this technique can combine a low spring layer with a high density layer in the form where the rise of a spring constant is suppressed as much as possible, while it is effective, it is suitable also in cost.

[0058] It is still more desirable that the acoustic material for automobiles of this invention has the twice [at least] as many Takamichi mind resistive layer 11 as the ventilation resistance of a high density layer at least between one or more high density layers and low consistency layers which constitute a fiber aggregate layer (refer to drawing 4). In order to use a high density layer effectively as the mass section, it is desirable to insulate a high density layer and a low consistency layer in quantity of airflow. Therefore, since the primary resonance frequency [secondary] is specified clearly, it is very effective to insert the Takamichi mind resistive layer between a high density layer and a low consistency layer, in order to be tuning of the noise insulation engine performance.

[0059] The Takamichi mind resistive layer 11 needs to be twice [at least] the ventilation resistance of a high density layer in ventilation resistance. When ventilation resistance is smaller than twice, in order not to change a lot in ventilation resistance, the semantics [the Takamichi mind resistive layer] of a setup is lost. Moreover, since it is effective in the tuning nature of the noise insulation engine performance, it is fundamentally infinite so that the aeration-insulation of a high density layer and a low consistency layer is high, but especially limitation is not performed although the ventilation resistance-change to tuning is lost by about 100 times in practice.

[0060] Especially limitation is not performed although the fiber aggregate, a high polymer film, etc. can be used for this Takamichi mind resistive layer. Moreover, it is fundamentally [as the method of combining a high density layer and a low consistency layer for having also mentioned above the method of combining this layer] the same. However, a needle punch process may make a hole in a film etc., and cannot be said to be not much desirable from an aeration-viewpoint.

[0061] It is very effective to apply the interior material for automobiles of this invention to the dash insulator for automobiles. The dash insulator for automobiles forms the double wall sound-insulating-construction object between the rubber epidermis which is the body panel and giant-molecule layer of an automobile, or polyvinyl chloride (PVC). The factor which opts for the noise insulation engine performance at this time is the spring constant and absorption-of-sound engine performance of a fiber aggregate layer which are the interlayer of a double wall, when the weight of a macromolecule layer is the same. The interior material for automobiles of this invention has the high engine performance in the low frequency region of the noise insulation engine performance, and in order to raise the noise insulation engine performance further in a specific frequency

region, especially since it agrees with the purpose of the dash insulator for automobiles, it is suitable. [0062] The interior material for automobiles of this invention is suitable for the components which the noise penetrates, when the noise outside vehicles, such as a floor carpet, headlining, a door trim, an interior trim, and a seat back, infiltrates into the vehicle interior of a room in addition to a dash insulator. A double wall sound-insulating-construction object is made to form between a car-body panel [**** / comparatively] and the macromolecule layer of the interior material for automobiles by using the interior material for automobiles of this invention for such components, and it becomes possible to intercept the external noise effectively. [0063]

[Example] Hereafter, this invention is not limited by this although an example explains this invention to a detail further.

[0064] It is the interior material for automobiles which carried out the laminating of the macromolecule layer which consists of a fiber aggregate layer of example 1 surface-density 1.0 kg/m2, and rubber of surface density 4.0 kg/m2, and the fiber aggregate layer consisted of three-tiered structures to which a low consistency layer is located in the both sides of a high density layer. With 14 micrometer [of diameters of fiber] and a fiber length of 50mm polyester fiber A (it abbreviates to Fiber A hereafter) the high density layer of a fiber aggregate layer 60 % of the weight, 25 micrometers of diameters of fiber With a fiber length of 50mm polyester fiber B (it abbreviates to Fiber B hereafter) 20 % of the weight, 14 micrometers of diameters of fiber It is the high density fiber aggregate layer which polyester fiber C (it abbreviates to Fiber C hereafter) with Fiber A and B and softening temperature low 130 degrees C constituted from fiber length of 50mm at 20 % of the weight, and was made 88% of thickness of the thickness of a fiber aggregate layer. Moreover, 95% of weight and Fiber C constituted both two low consistency layers of a fiber aggregate layer from 5 % of the weight, and Fiber A made them 6% of thickness of the thickness of the fiber aggregate, respectively. It pasted up mutually by the fiber C blended with both the layer, and the high density layer and the low consistency layer constituted the 30mm fiber aggregate layer. It is about 2kHz about about 200Hz and secondary resonance frequency in primary resonance frequency by the above configuration. It set up and the interior material for automobiles (1) aiming at improvement in the noise insulation engine performance of 300Hz was created.

[0065] Two low consistency layers in an example 2 fiber aggregate layer were constituted from fiber A100%, and also a fiber aggregate layer is constituted completely like an example 1, and it is about 1.8kHz about about 150Hz and secondary resonance frequency in primary resonance frequency. It set up and the interior material for automobiles (2) aiming at improvement in the noise insulation engine performance of 250Hz was created. [0066] The whole fiber aggregate layer of two low consistency layers in an example 3 fiber aggregate layer thickness was made 10%, respectively, and also a fiber aggregate layer is constituted completely like an example 1, and it is about 1.7kHz about about 130Hz and secondary resonance frequency in primary resonance frequency. It set up and the interior material for automobiles (3) aiming at improvement in the noise insulation engine performance of 230Hz was created.

[0067] The whole fiber aggregate layer of two low consistency layers in an example 4 fiber aggregate layer thickness was made 25%, respectively, and also a fiber aggregate layer is constituted completely like an example 1, and it is about 1.6kHz about about 100Hz and secondary resonance frequency in primary resonance frequency. It set up and the interior material for automobiles (4) which carries out the purpose of the improvement in the noise insulation engine performance of 150Hz was created.

[0068] The whole fiber aggregate layer of two low consistency layers in an example 5 fiber aggregate layer thickness was made 35%, respectively, and also a fiber aggregate layer is constituted completely like an example 1, and it is about 1.0kHz about about 50Hz and secondary resonance frequency in primary resonance frequency. It set up and the interior material for automobiles (5) aiming at improvement in the noise insulation engine performance of 100Hz was created.

[0069] Made thickness to the fiber aggregate layer of the low consistency layer by the side of the macromolecule layer in one [example 6] fiber aggregate layer into 10%, and made 40% thickness to the whole fiber aggregate layer of the low consistency layer of another side, and also A fiber aggregate layer is constituted completely like an example 1, and it is about 1.2kHz about about 150Hz and secondary resonance frequency in primary resonance frequency. It set up and the interior material for automobiles (6) aiming at improvement in the noise insulation engine performance of 160Hz was created.

[0070] Made thickness to the fiber aggregate layer of the low consistency layer by the side of the macromolecule layer in one [example 7] fiber aggregate layer into 40%, and made 10% thickness to the whole fiber aggregate layer of the low consistency layer of another side, and also A fiber aggregate layer is constituted completely like an example 1, and it is about 1.5kHz about about 110Hz and secondary resonance frequency in primary resonance frequency. It set up and the interior material for automobiles (7) aiming at improvement in

the noise insulation engine performance of 110Hz was created.

[0071] 95 % of the weight and Fiber C constitute [Fiber A] fiber combination of the low consistency layer by the side of the macromolecule layer in one [example 8] fiber aggregate layer from 5 % of the weight. Fiber A constituted fiber combination of the low consistency layer of another side only from 100 % of the weight, and also A fiber aggregate layer is constituted completely like an example 1, and it is about 1.9kHz about about 180Hz and secondary resonance frequency in primary resonance frequency. It set up and the interior material for automobiles (8) aiming at improvement in the noise insulation engine performance of 280Hz was created. [0072] The low consistency layer and high density layer in an example 9 fiber aggregate layer were pasted up using the adhesives of a macromolecule, and also a fiber aggregate layer is constituted completely like an example 1, and it is about 2.0kHz about about 200Hz and secondary resonance frequency in primary resonance frequency. It set up and the interior material for automobiles (9) aiming at improvement in the noise insulation engine performance of 300Hz was created.

[0073] The low consistency layer and high density layer in an example 10 fiber aggregate layer were fabricated at the needle punch process to laminating integral construction, and also a fiber aggregate layer is constituted completely like an example 1, and it is about 2.0kHz about about 200Hz and secondary resonance frequency in primary resonance frequency. It set up and the interior material for automobiles (10) aiming at improvement in the noise insulation engine performance of 300Hz was created.

[0074] Ventilation resistance inserts an about 10 times as many high polymer film as a high density layer, respectively between two low consistency layers in an example 11 fiber aggregate layer, and high density layers. Joined by the fiber C blended with a low consistency layer, a high density layer, and each, and also A fiber aggregate layer is constituted completely like an example 1, and it is about 2.0kHz about about 200Hz and secondary resonance frequency in primary resonance frequency. It set up and the interior material for automobiles (11) aiming at improvement in the noise insulation engine performance of 300Hz was created. [0075] Ventilation resistance inserts an about 5 times as many high density nonwoven fabric as a high density layer, respectively between two low consistency layers in an example 12 fiber aggregate layer, and high density layers. Joined by the fiber C blended with a low consistency layer, a high density layer, and each, and also A fiber aggregate layer is constituted completely like an example 1, and it is about 2.0kHz about about 200Hz and secondary resonance frequency in primary resonance frequency. It set up and the interior material for automobiles (12) aiming at improvement in the noise insulation engine performance of 300Hz was created. [0076] Surface density of the macromolecule layer of the interior material for example 13 automobiles was made into 2.0 kg/m2, and also a fiber aggregate layer is constituted completely like an example 1, and it is about 2.5kHz about about 300Hz and secondary resonance frequency in primary resonance frequency. It set up and the interior material for automobiles (13) which carries out the purpose of the improvement in the noise insulation engine performance of 350Hz was created.

[0077] Surface density of the macromolecule layer of the interior material for example 14 automobiles was made into 8.0 kg/m2, and also a fiber aggregate layer is constituted completely like an example 1, and it is about 0.8kHz about about 50Hz and secondary resonance frequency in primary resonance frequency. It set up and the interior material for automobiles (14) aiming at improvement in the noise insulation engine performance of 80Hz was created.

[0078] Fiber combination of the high density layer of an example 15 fiber aggregate layer was made into 10 % of the weight of fiber C fiber A80 % of the weight and fiber B10% of the weight, and also the fiber aggregate is constituted completely like an example 1, and it is about 2.0kHz about about 200Hz and secondary resonance frequency in primary resonance frequency. It set up and the interior material for automobiles (15) aiming at improvement in the noise insulation engine performance of 300Hz was created.

[0079] Fiber combination of the high density layer of an example 16 fiber aggregate layer was made into 30 % of the weight of fiber C fiber A40 % of the weight and fiber B30% of the weight, and also a fiber aggregate layer is constituted completely like an example 1, and it is about 2.0kHz about about 200Hz and secondary resonance frequency in primary resonance frequency. It set up and the interior material for automobiles (16) aiming at improvement in the noise insulation engine performance of 300Hz was created.

[0080] Surface density of the high density layer of an example 17 fiber aggregate layer was made into 0.5 kg/m2, and also a fiber aggregate layer is constituted completely like an example 1, and it is about 2.5kHz about about 300Hz and secondary resonance frequency in primary resonance frequency. It set up and the interior material for automobiles (17) aiming at improvement in the noise insulation engine performance of 350Hz was created.

[0081] Surface density of the high density layer of an example 18 fiber aggregate layer was made into 1.4 kg/m2, and also a fiber aggregate layer is constituted completely like an example 1, and it is about 1.5kHz

about about 100Hz and secondary resonance frequency in primary resonance frequency. It set up and the interior material for automobiles (18) aiming at improvement in the noise insulation engine performance of 150Hz was created.

[0082] It was the interior material for automobiles which carried out the laminating of the macromolecule layer which consists of a fiber aggregate layer of example 19 surface—density 1.0 kg/m2, and rubber of surface density 4.0 kg/m2, and a fiber aggregate layer has two high density layers and three low consistency layers, and the low consistency layer consisted of 5 layer structures located in the both sides of a center section and a fiber aggregate layer. 60 % of the weight and Fiber B are the high density fiber aggregates constituted from 20 % of the weight, and 20 % of the weight and Fiber C both make [Fiber A] two high density layers of a fiber aggregate layer 44% of thickness of the thickness of the fiber aggregate, and they become 88% in the whole high density layer. Moreover, 95 % of the weight and Fiber C constituted both three low consistency layers in a fiber aggregate layer from 5 % of the weight, and Fiber A made them 12% in the whole low consistency layer at 3% of thickness of the thickness of the fiber aggregate, respectively. It pasted up mutually by the fiber C blended with both the layer, and the high density layer and the low consistency layer constituted the 30mm fiber aggregate layer. It is about 2kHz about about 200Hz and secondary resonance frequency in primary resonance frequency by the above configuration. It set up and the interior material for automobiles (19) aiming at improvement in the noise insulation engine performance of 300Hz was created.

[0083] Surface density of an example of comparison 1 fiber aggregate layer was made into 0.3 kg/m2, and also a fiber aggregate layer is constituted completely like an example 1, and it is about 2.0kHz about about 200Hz and secondary resonance frequency in primary resonance frequency. It set up and the interior material for automobiles (20) aiming at improvement in the noise insulation engine performance of 300Hz was created. [0084] Although surface density of an example of comparison 2 fiber aggregate layer was made into 2.0 kg/m2 and also the fiber aggregate layer was constituted completely like the example 1, components weight became heavy and it was not able to be said that it was suitable as interior material for automobiles (21).

[0085] Thickness of the high density layer to an example of comparison 3 fiber aggregate layer was made into 20%, and also a fiber aggregate layer is constituted completely like an example 1, and it is about 2.0kHz about about 200Hz and secondary resonance frequency in primary resonance frequency. It set up and the interior material for automobiles (22) aiming at improvement in the noise insulation engine performance of 300Hz was created.

[0086] Thickness of the high density layer to an example of comparison 4 fiber aggregate layer was made into 96%, and also a fiber aggregate layer is constituted completely like an example 1, and it is about 2.0kHz about about 200Hz and secondary resonance frequency in primary resonance frequency. It set up and the interior material for automobiles (23) aiming at improvement in the noise insulation engine performance of 300Hz was created.

[0087] Surface density of the macromolecule layer of the interior material for example of comparison 5 automobiles was set to $0.5 \, \text{kg/m2}$, and also the fiber aggregate is constituted completely like an example 1, and it is about 2.0kHz about about 200Hz and secondary resonance frequency in primary resonance frequency. It set up and the interior material for automobiles (24) aiming at improvement in the noise insulation engine performance of 300Hz was created.

[0088] Although surface density of the macromolecule layer of the interior material for example of comparison 6 automobiles was made into 11 kg/m2 and also the fiber aggregate layer was constituted completely like the example 1, components weight became heavy and it was not able to be said that it was suitable as interior material for automobiles.

[0089] Fiber combination of the high density layer of an example of comparison 7 fiber aggregate layer was made into 30 % of the weight of fiber C fiber A30 % of the weight and fiber B40% of the weight, and also a fiber aggregate layer is constituted completely like an example 1, and it is about 2.0kHz about about 200Hz and secondary resonance frequency in primary resonance frequency. It set up and the interior material for automobiles (25) aiming at improvement in the noise insulation engine performance of 300Hz was created. [0090] Although fiber combination of the high density layer of an example of comparison 8 fiber aggregate layer was made into fiber A90 % of the weight and fiber B10 % of the weight and also it was going to constitute the fiber aggregate layer completely like the example 1, the fiber aggregate was not able to be formed by lack of a binder component.

[0091] Fiber combination of the low consistency layer of an example of comparison 9 fiber aggregate layer was made into 20 % of the weight of fiber C fiber A80% of the weight, and also a fiber aggregate layer is constituted completely like an example 1, and it is about 2.0kHz about about 200Hz and secondary resonance frequency in primary resonance frequency. It set up and the interior material for automobiles (26) aiming at improvement in

the noise insulation engine performance of 300Hz was created.

[0092] The following experiments were conducted about the sound insulating material obtained in the example of trial above-mentioned examples 1-19, the conventional example, and the examples 1-9 of a comparison. [0093] About the sample obtained by the approach of each example of the measurement above of a spring constant, the example of a comparison, and the conventional example, convergence count of the curve obtained by the compulsive excitation method was carried out by the curve fitting method, and the numeric value of a dynamic spring constant was computed.

[0094] The sound dropping loss using the reverberation room-reverberation room of JIS1416 was measured about the sample obtained by the approach of each example of the measurement above of the noise insulation engine performance, the example of a comparison, and the conventional example. Surface density is unified about each sample and they are 4.0 kg/m² to the monolayer fiber aggregate of the same combination as a high density layer. The noise insulation engine-performance difference was computed by making into a criteria sample (0dB criteria) what carried out the laminating of the macromolecule layer. Furthermore, this difference was averaged in the low frequency region (300Hz or less), the inside frequency region (300–500Hz), and the high-frequency region (500Hz or more), and that result was summarized in the graph (refer to drawing 6). [0095] These test results are shown in Table 1 and 2.

Mana Mana Mana Mana Mana Mana Mana Mana	MK	(P) (和稅政)	被合法 通知止
kg/u² kg/u² A+B+	0 %	#(a)	
1 4 A60+B20+C	88 A95+C5 6	9	一道 表現シハソ
	88 A100+C0 6	9	+
	80 A95+C5	10	╀
1	50 A95+C5 25	25	
1	30	35	パが機構 無し
1	20	40	H
	20	10	┝
1	88	9	バンが観雑無に
1	88	9	H
1		9	7
1 4 A60+B20+C20	A95+C5	9	14ン5様緒 71.16
	A95+C5 6	9	14.5/鐵維 不繼布
1	A95+C5	8	-
1 8 A60+B20+C20	Н	မ	├
		9	╂─
4	A95+C5 6	9	パゾ装禁 無し
7	T	9	-
1.4 4 A60+B20+C20	A95+C5 6	9	パンチ繊維 無し
4	4 A95+C5 6	9	パンケ繊維 無し
3	\exists	9	_
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	96 A95+C5 2 A95+C5	2	H
1 0.5 A60+B20+C20	88 A95+C5 2 A95+C5	2	╀
1 11 A60+B20+C20		2	バン(雑茶 年)
1	A95+C5	2	-
1		2	L
1 4 A60+B20+C20	0 88 A80+C20 6 A80+C20	9	バンが観帯無い

[0096] [Table 2]

	1次共振周波数	2次共振周波数	目的周波数	低周波域	中周波域	高周波域	特定周波数
	Hz	Нz	Hz				
実施例1	200	2000	300	5. 10	7. 20	9.50	5. 50
実施例 2	150	1800	250	5. 50	7. 80	10, 20	5. 70
実施例3	130	1700	230	6. 20	7, 20	9. 30	6. 20
実施例 4	100	1600	150	7.00	7. 00	9. 00	8. 00
実施例 5	50	1000	100	8. 10	7.00	8. 50	12. 00
実施例 6	150	1200	160	7. 50	7. 20	9. 80	6.00
実施例7	110	1500	110	8. 20	7. 30	8. 60	6. 20
実施例8	180	1900	280	7. 20	7. 80	8. 90	11.50
実施例9	200	2000	300	5. 20	7.10	9. 60	6.00
実施例10	200	2000	300	5. 30	7. 30	9.40	
実施例11	200	2000	300	8. 90	7.10	9. 00	6. 40
実施例12	200	2000	300	8. 00	7. 30	8. 80	15.00
実施例13	300	2500	350	3. 00	6.00		14. 20
実施例14	50	800	80	10. 20	9. 80	8. 90 12. 00	4.00
実施例15	200	2000	300	6. 50	8.00		. 10.50
実施例16	200	2000	300	4. 50		10.90	6. 00
実施例17	300	2500	350	4. 80	6.50	8. 40	5. 00
実施例18	100	1500	150	7. 90	6. 50	8. 00	4. 80
実施例19	200	2000	300		7. 40	11.00	6. 00
比較例1	200	2000	300	5. 50	7.50	10. 20	6. 30
比較例 2				0. 20	1.00	0. 30	0. 30
比較例3	200	2000	300				_
比較例4	200	2000	300	3. 40	2. 00	2. 40	3. 50
比較例 5	200	2000	300	0.80	2. 50	8. 00	1.00
比較例6			300	0.40	1.00	2. 00	0. 80
比較例7	200	2000	300				
比較例8			300	0. 90	2. 00	3. 00	1. 80
比較例9	200	2000					
			300	0. 50	2. 00	3.00	2.00

[0097] Compared with what used the fiber aggregate of a monolayer, the spring constant was able to fall and each interior material for automobiles created in the example from Table 1 and 2 was able to check that the noise insulation engine performance was improving covering the perimeter wave number.

[0098] On the other hand, a value satisfactory about the noise insulation engine performance could not be acquired, or the trouble on components was got, and the example of a comparison created by the specification from which it separates from a claim was not able to be carried out as interior material for automobiles. What does not have the level difference 3.0dB or more of the noise insulation engine performance with a criteria sample in all frequency ranges as a decision criterion presupposed that it is unsuitable.

[Effect of the Invention] as explained above, the interior material for automobiles of this invention can reduce the spring constant of a low consistency layer, from the low consistency layer of the conventional monolayer, the noise insulation engine performance can boil it markedly, can improve, and it can raise effectively the specific frequency made into the purpose.

[Translation done.]

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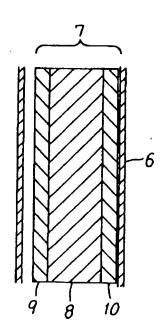
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(54) 【発明の名称】 自動車用内装材

(57)【要約】

【課題】 周波数全域、特に特定周波数の追音性能を向 上させることを目的とした自動車用内装材を提供するこ と。

【解決手段】 車体パネルの車室内側に位置するように 設置された、密度の異なる少なくとも3層以上の合成繊 維を主成分とする積層繊維集合体から構成される繊維集 合体層と、通気性を有さない高分子層とで構成されてい ることを特徴とする自動車用内装材。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 車体バネルの車室内側に位置するように設置された、密度の異なる少なくとも3層以上の合成繊維を主成分とする積層繊維集合体から構成される繊維集合体層と、通気性を有さない高分子層とで構成されていることを特徴とする自動車用内装材。

【請求項2】 合成繊維がポリエステル、ナイロン、ポリアクリロニトリル、ポリアセテート、ポリエチレン、ボリプロビレン、線状ポリエステル、ポリアミドから成る群から選ばれた少なくとも1種であることを特徴とする請求項1記載の自動車用内装材。

【請求項3】 合成繊維がポリエステルであることを特徴とする請求項1または2記載の自動車用内装材。

【請求項4】 高分子層が天然ゴム、合成ゴムおよび合成樹脂から成る群から選ばれた少なくとも1種であることを特徴とする請求項1記載の自動車用内装材。

【請求項5】 繊維集合体層の内部層が表面層よりも高密度であり、前記繊維集合体層全体の面密度で均一に単層繊維集合体を構成した場合よりも積層体にした場合の方が、前記繊維集合体層全体のばね定数が低く設定することができることを特徴とする請求項1記載の自動車用内装材。

【請求項6】 繊維集合体層が繊維径 $10\sim40\mu$ m、 繊維長 $10\sim100$ mの繊維から構成され、かつ面密度 $0.5\sim1.5$ kg/ m^2 の繊維集合体であり、高分子層が 面密度 $1\sim10$ kg/ m^2 の高分子で構成されていることを 特徴とする請求項1乃至6記載の自動車用内装材。

【請求項7】 繊維集合体層の厚さ、面密度、該繊維集合体層を構成する各層の厚さ、面密度、繊維配合を操作することにより、高分子層と前記繊維集合体層中の高密度層とを質量部とし、前記繊維集合体層中の低密度層をばね部とした少なくとも2自由度以上の振動系において、1次共振周波数、2次共振周波数を任意に設定することができることを特徴とする請求項1乃至6項記載の自動車用内装材。

【請求項8】 繊維集合体層の外側に低密度層が位置し、前記繊維集合体層の全体厚さに対する繊維集合体層中の少なくとも1以上の高密度層の総合厚さが30~90%であり、それ以外の少なくとも2以上の低密度層の厚さ、面密度、繊維配合を変化させることにより、多自由度振動系の1次共振周波数と2次共振周波数の中間値の周波数を300~1kHzの内側に任意に設定できることを特徴とする請求項1乃至7項記載の自動車用内装材。

【請求項9】 繊維集合体層を構成する高密度層が、繊維径10~20μmの繊維 (繊維A)が40~80重量%と、繊維径20~40μm の繊維 (繊維B)が10~30重量%と、前記繊維より少なくとも20℃は軟化点の低い繊維であって、繊維径10~20μm の繊維 (繊維C)が10~30重量%とで構成され、前記繊維集合

体層を構成する低密度層が、繊維径10~20μmの繊維(繊維A)が90~100重量%と、前記繊維より少なくとも20℃は軟化点の低い繊維であって、繊維径10~20μmの繊維(繊維C)が0~10重量%とで構成され、前記高密度層と前記低密度層がニードルバンチ工法および/または接着剤を用いることにより、または高密度層および/または低密度層に存在する前記繊維Cの存在により結合されて繊維集合体を構成することを特徴とする請求項1乃至8項記載の自動車用内装材。

【請求項10】 繊維集合体層を構成する1以上の高密度層と低密度層との間に高密度層の通気抵抗の少なくとも2倍の高通気抵抗層を有することを特徴とする請求項1乃至9項記載の自動車用内装材。

【請求項11】 自動車用ダッシュインシュレータに適 用することを特徴とする請求項1乃至10項記載の自動 車用内装材。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、自動車用内装材に 関するもので、周波数全域、特に特定周波数の遮音性能 を向上させることを目的とした自動車用内装材に関する ものである。

[0002]

【従来の技術】近年、自動車の静粛性に対する要求が高まっており、車室内への騒音を低減させる材料が要求されている。その要求は、内装材に対して特に高く、ドアの内装トリム材、ヘッドライニング、フロアカーペット、ダッシュインシュレータ等には、高い遮音性能や吸音性能が要求されている。

【0003】特にダッシュインシュレータ1は、図1に示すように、エンジンルームと車室とを区画するダッシュパネル2の車室内面上に位置し、エンジンルームから車室への騒音の伝達を防止する役目を持っている。

【0004】このダッシュインシュレータ1は、図2に示すように、充填材を混入した塩化ビニルシートやゴムシート等の通気性を有さない高分子高密度層3と、フェルト、ポリウレタンフォームおよび不織布等の多孔質基材からなる低密度層4との積層構造体で構成されている。そして、このダッシュインシュレータ1は、上記低密度層4によりエンジンルームからの騒音を吸音すると共に、ダッシュパネル5と高分子層3との2重壁遮音構造体の構成により、良好な防音性能を発揮するように構成されている。

[0005]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、従来の ダッシュインシュレータ1では、ダッシュアッパー部等 の薄肉部において、吸音材が圧縮されるため、これに伴って低密度層が圧縮されて高密度化する現象が起きた。 また、一般の部位においても、特にホットプレス成形を した製品は低密度層の表面が硬化する可能性が高い。 【0006】このように低密度層である吸音材層4が硬いとダッシュパネル5からの振動をこの低密度層4を介して高分子高密度層3に伝達しやすく、高分子高密度層3の振動が騒音となり、車室内の静粛性を阻害する可能性が高くなった。

【0007】従って本発明は、このような事情に鑑みてなされたもので、成形体からなる低密度層を使用した自動車用ダッシュインシュレータ等の遮音構造体において、車体パネルからの振動を高密度層に伝達するのを抑える機能を有すると共に、特定の周波数の振動伝達を抑える機能を有する低密度層を開発することにより、防音性能を著しく高めた自動車用内装材を提供することを目的とする。

[0008]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明の上記目的は、車体パネルの車室内側に位置するように設置された、密度の異なる少なくとも3層以上の合成繊維を主成分とする積層繊維集合体から構成される繊維集合体層と、通気性を有さない高分子層とで構成されていることを特徴とする自動車用内装材により達成された。

【0009】以下、本発明について更に詳細に説明する。本発明は、遮音を目的として設置される自動車用内装材に関するものであり、繊維集合体層と通気を有さない高分子層とを積層一体化してなる遮音構造体において、繊維集合体層が配合される繊維の種類等を規定した少なくとも3層を有する積層構造体であることを特徴とする。

【0010】まず、繊維集合体層について説明する。自動車用内装材の遮音性能は、繊維集合体層の吸音率と振動伝達率の測定により推定することができ、遮音性能を向上させるためには、この2つの性能を上げることが必要となる。

【0011】第1に吸音率の効果であるが、遮音性能を向上させるためには、繊維集合体層の吸音率が高いほうが良い。吸音率は、繊維集合体層の面密度や平均径等の様々な要因に起因して決定されており、面密度を上げることや繊維集合体層に配合される繊維の平均径を小さくすることは、吸音率を向上させるのに非常に有効な手段である。しかし、密度を上げると言うことは、重量が上り、材料が高価になる。

【0012】第2に振動伝達率の効果についであるが、 繊維集合体層の振動伝達率は小さいほど連音性能に対し て効果が大きい。ここで振動伝達率は、その物体の動的 ばね定数に大きく依存し、連音性能を向上させるために は、動的ばね定数を低減させることが必要である。

【0013】従って自動車用内装材の遮音性能を向上させるためには、その繊維集合体層が高吸音率および低ばね定数であることが理想であるが、両性能は一般に相反し、共に向上させることは困難であった。

【0014】そこで、本発明者らは、繊維集合体層を少

なくとも3層以上の積層構造体にし、各層に上記性能を 振り分けることで、この相反する両性能を向上させるこ とに成功した。具体的には、繊維集合体層中の最も密度 の高い層が吸音率を確保する層であり、他の低密度層が ばね定数を低減させる層である。

【0015】繊維集合体層を構成する繊維は、同じ繊維径の繊維を製造し不織布化することにより、遮音性能がほぼ同等のものが得られる限り、特に制限されず、公知の合成繊維の中から適宜選択して使用することができる。その具体例としては、ボリエステル、ナイロン、ボリアクリロニトリル、ボリアセテート、ボリエチレン、ボリプロピレン、線状ポリエステル、ポリアミド等などが挙げられるが、特に物質的にはボリエステルが流通的にも機械的強度的にも適しており、コストパフォーマンスも高いため相応しい。

【0016】繊維集合体層7を構成する繊維層は、図3に示すように、少なくとも3層以上であることが必要である。これは中心となる高密度層8の両側に繊維集合体全体のばね定数を低減させるための低密度層9および10が存在する必要があるからである。ここで2層品の繊維集合体でもある程度繊維集合体全体のばね定数は低減される。しかし、それ以上ばね定数を低減させるためには、少なくとも2層の低密度層の存在が必要である。更に、中央に位置する高密度層8を質量部、その両側の低密度層9および10をばね部とした多自由度の振動系を形成させるためには、繊維集合体層が少なくとも3層で構成されることが必要である。

【0017】次に、高分子層6について説明する。自動車用内装材の高分子層6は、通気性を有しない面密度1~10kg/㎡の高分子で構成されていることが必要である。高分子層に通気性がある場合、車体パネルと高分子層との間で2重壁遮音構造体を形成することができない。従って高い遮音性能を発揮することができなくなるため相応しくない。

【0018】通気性が無いとは、通気量(JIS L1004, L 1018, L1096)が0.01cc/cm² sec 以下であればよいが、特に数値限定は行わない。本発明において高分子としては、公知の天然ゴム、合成ゴムおよび合成繊維からなる群から選ばれた少なくとも1種が挙げられる。

【0019】この高分子層の面密度は、1~10kg/m²の範囲にあることが好ましい。面密度は高い方が遮音性能が向上するが、部品重量が増加する。面密度が1kg/m²未満になると、遮音性能が十分に確保できず、不適である。一方、10kg/m²を超えると、自動車用内装材の重量が超過するため、工場での取り付け性が悪化するため相応しくない。更に部品重量と遮音性能との関係を厳密に分析すると、高密度層の面密度は、2~6kg/m²の範囲が特に好ましい。

【0020】この高分子層は、少なくとも3層の繊維集合体層と一体になる多自由度振動系の中で最も大きな質

量部を形成することになる。従って、特定周波数のチュ ーニングのためにはこの高分子層の面密度も調整するこ とができるが特に限定は行わない。

【0021】繊維集合体層を構成する少なくとも3層以 上の繊維集合体の内部層は表面層よりも高密度であるこ とが相応しい。これは内部高密度層を質量部とする少な くとも2自由度以上の多自由度振動系を形成させるため に必要だからである。ここで4層以上の積層体の場合 は、最外層に高密度層が来ても少なくとも2自由度以上 になるが、外部高分子層や車体のパネルに直に高密度層 が接することになり、自動車内装材との密着性が多少低 下する可能性がある。

【0022】繊維集合体層のバネ定数は、全体の面密度 が一定で均一に単層繊維集合体を構成した場合よりも積 層体にした場合の方が、繊維集合体層全体のばね定数が 低く設定することができることが必要である。連音性能 は、重量が一定の場合、殆ど系のバネ定数に依存し、バ ネ定数が低いほど系の1次共振ピークが低周波側に移行 することにより連音性能が向上する。本発明では、3層 構造にすることによって、系のバネ定数を効果的に低減 させることを可能とした。

【0023】ばね定数を低くする具体的手段としては、 低ばね化したい層の密度 (g/cm³)を他の層よりも低 下させる手段が有効である。また、低ばね化したい層に 配合される繊維の平均径を他の層よりも小さくする手段 もまた有効である。また、前記の2つを同時に行うこと は最も効果的であるが、特に限定は行わない。

【0024】繊維集合体層は、繊維径10~40μ回、 繊維長10~100㎜の繊維から構成され、かつ面密度 $0.5\sim1.5$ kg/ m^2 の繊維集合体で構成されることが

【0025】吸音性能とバネ定数とは、繊維径に大きく 依存し、その性能が変化する。殆どの場合、繊維径が細 いほど吸音性能等は向上する。しかし、細い繊維は高価 であり、更に繊維から不織布にするための成形性が低下 する。従って、10μm 未満の細繊維にするのは経済的 メリットが小さくなり、しかも不織布への加工成形性も 低下するため望ましくない。一方、40μm を越えてし まうと、吸音性能が大幅に低下してしまい遮音性能向上 の目的が達せられない。

【0026】繊維集合体層を構成する繊維は、繊維長1 0~100㎜の範囲にあることが好ましい。吸音性能等 は繊維長に大きく依存されないが、繊維集合体の製造の 容易性や繊維集合体の機械的強度の向上のためには上記 範囲内に繊維長である必要がある。前記性能を向上させ

 $\omega_{1.2}^2 = (a+c)/2 \pm \sqrt{((a/2-b/2)^2 + bc)} \quad (\omega_1 < \omega_2)$ (1)

a = (k1+k2)/m1, b = k2/m1, c =k2/m2

ω; : 1次共振周波数(固有角振動数) ω2: 2次共振周波数(固有角振動数)

るためには、繊維長30~100㎜の範囲にすることが 特に好ましい。繊維長が10mm未満の繊維では、不織布 を製造するためには短すぎ、繊維を絡ませて不織布を製 造することが困難になる。一方、繊維長が100㎜を超 える繊維では、繊維集合体層中に均一に分散させること が困難であり、ある種の繊維のみが繊維集合体層中に片 寄ってしまう可能性が大きくなり、高品質で一定の性能 を要求させる材料にとっては相応しくない。

【0027】繊維集合体層に必要とされる全体の面密度 は、0.5~1.5kg/m²の範囲にあることが好まし い。これは遮音性能を確保するために必要な繊維集合体 層の面密度範囲であり、面密度が0.5kg/m²未満にな ると、遮音性能向上の目標を達成することができない。 一方、材料コスト、部品重量およびばね定数の必要性の ・観点から1.5kg/m²以下である必要がある。1.5kg /№を超える繊維集合体層では部品重量が増加するため 好ましくない。また、ばね定数は繊維集合体層の面密度 を上昇させると増加し、振動伝達率を悪化させるため、 1. 5kg/m²を超える程増加させることは相応しくな

【0028】本発明の自動車用内装材は、繊維集合体層 の厚さ、面密度、繊維集合体層を構成する各層の厚さ、 面密度、繊維配合を操作することにより、高分子層と繊 維集合体層中の高密度層を質量部とし、繊維集合体層中 の低密度層をばね部とした少なくとも2自由度以上の振 動系において、1次共振周波数、2次共振周波数を任意 に設定することが可能であることを特徴としている。

【0029】自動車用内装材は、高分子層と繊維集合体 層の内部の高密度層とを質量部とし、繊維集合体層の内 部の少なくとも2層の低密度層をばね部とした2自由度 (図5参照)、またはそれ以上の多自由度のマスーばね 系を形成している。 繊維集合体が 2層以上の多層体で は、繊維集合体の数の自由度のマスーばね系となり、音 のエネルギーを減衰させる。

【0030】2自由度のマスーばね系の固有角振動数 (共振振動周波数)ω1,ω2 は、空気層のばね定数、繊 維集合体の質量により、下記数1からほぼ決定される。 従って、基本的には繊維集合体の厚さ、面密度、繊維集 合体を構成する各層の厚さ、面密度、繊維配合を操作す ることにより、高密度層の形成が行われ、その質量m2 が決定される。また、同じ操作を行うことによって少な くとも2層ある低密度層のバネ定数 k 1, k 2を決定す ることが可能となる。モデルは図5に示す。

[0031] 【数1】

m1:高分子層の質量

m2:繊維集合体層中の高密度層の質量

k 1:繊維集合体層中の低密度層1のばね定数 k 2:繊維集合体層中の低密度層2のばね定数

【0032】しかしながら、本発明の自動車用内装材は、完全な2自由度型、または多自由度型マスーばね減衰系ではないため上式では完全に説明することができない。また、本発明の目的は、特に低周波数域で特に効果的な遮音性能を有する自動車用内装材を得ることであるが、完全な2自由度型、または多自由度型マスーばね減衰系では、1次共振、または2次共振の固有角振動数で遮音性能が特に低下してしまうため、問題である。このため、この低周波域での特異な遮音性能を低下させずに、しかも広い周波数領域で遮音させるためには本発明の構成が必須なのである。従って、上式では本発明の性能を正確に表現することはできないが、本式を参考に性能のチューニングは可能である。

【0033】本発明の自動車用内装材は、繊維集合体層の外側には低密度層が位置し、繊維集合体層の全体厚さに対する繊維集合体層中の少なくとも1以上の高密度層の総合厚さが30~90%であり、それ以外の少なくとも2以上の低密度層の厚さ、面密度、繊維配合を変化させることにより、多自由度振動系の1次共振周波数と2次共振周波数の中間値の周波数を300~1kHzの内側に任意に設定できることを特徴としている。

【0034】図6に示すように適音性能は、1次共振周波数と2次共振周波数との間の周波数領域において向上させるため、自動車用内装材に最も要求されている適音の周波数領域に前記の1次共振と2次共振との間の性能の向上領域を合わせることで、特定周波数に特に適音性能が高い自動車用内装材を得るという目的を達成した。自動車用内装材に於いて特に必要な適音周波数領域は、300~1kHz の範囲であるため、この周波数の範囲の適音性能を向上させるために、1次及び2次の共振周波数はこの周波数の外側に設定することを基本とした。【00351目体的には、基本は1次世紀国波数は、2

【0035】具体的には、基本は1次共振周波数は、300Hzよりも低周波数側に設定し、2次共振周波数は、1kHz より高周波数側に設定し、必要に応じ、300Hz以上、1kHz 以下に設定した。各共振周波数の設定は、数1式を参考とし、繊維集合体層の低密度層のバネ定数を実験により求め、更に高密度層の質量を測定して数1式に代入することで求めた。

【0036】低密度層のバネ定数を小さくさせるためには、低密度層の厚さを厚くし、高密度層の厚さを薄くすることが効果的である。しかし、あまり高密度層を薄くしてしまうと遮音性能の一つの要因である吸音性能が低下してしまう。従って、高密度層の総合厚さが30%を入りの範囲にあることが好ましい。総合厚さが30%未満になると、繊維集合体の吸音性能が低下することに起因し渡音性能が低下することに起因して遮音性能が低下すると共に、低バネ部の厚さが十分に確保できず、少なくとも3層繊維集合体の低バネ化の目的に合致しない。

【0037】また、自動車用内装材は、あまり厚いものは好ましくないので、低バネ層は $1\sim15\,\mathrm{mm}$ が相応しいが特に限定は行わない。また、配合する繊維の径も小さいほど低バネ化には有効である。しかし、あまり細すぎる繊維はへたり易く、更に一般的でないため、あまり好ましくない。従って繊維径が $10\sim15\,\mu\mathrm{m}$ の範囲の繊維を使用することが好ましいが特に限定は行わない。また、低密度層の面密度も小さい方がバネ定数の低減に有効である。しかし、小さすぎるとへたり易くなり、高すぎると高密度層との区別が無くなり、低バネ化の目的を達成することができない。従って低密度層の面密度は、 $50\sim300\,\mathrm{g/m^2}$ の範囲が好ましいが、特に限定は行わない。

【0038】繊維集合体層が3層構造の場合には、2つの低密度層のそれぞれが共に全く同一でも、全く異なるものでも良く、目的に合わせた仕様が可能である。特にバネ定数は、厚みを変化させても、繊維構成を変化させれば同一のものが作成可能であり、逆に厚みが同じ低密度層でも繊維構成を変化させることによって異なるバネ定数とすることができるため、自動車用内装材の用いられる部位によって、またはスペースが取れるか否かによって、そのバネ定数と低密度層の仕様を変化させることが可能であるが、特に限定は行わない。

【0039】次に、繊維集合体層を構成する各層の繊維配合について説明する。繊維集合体層を構成する高密度層は、繊維径10~20μmの繊維(繊維A)が40~80重量%と、繊維径20~40μmの繊維(繊維B)が10~30重量%と、前記の繊維より少なくとも20℃は軟化点の低い繊維であって、繊維径10~20μmの繊維(繊維C)が10~30重量%で構成されているところに特徴がある。この高密度層は、前述の主として繊維集合体に吸音性能を付与する目的がある。

【0040】繊維Aは繊維径10~20μmの繊維より構成され、高密度層の中に40~80重量%の割合で配合をすることが好ましい。これは細デニール繊維を配合することにより吸音性能を向上させると共に、遮音性能を向上させるために必要だからである。また、繊維一本一本の剛性が低下するため、ばね定数が低下し、振動伝達率も低下するため効果的に遮音性能が向上する。従って、繊維Aを多く配合すれば遮音性能は高くなると言える。

【0041】繊維径が10μm未満になると、これより細い繊維は作製するのが困難であり、繊維の安定供給が難しく、更にコストも高く付き好ましくないと共に、他の繊維B、Cと混ざりにくくなり均一な繊維集合体を得るのが困難となる。逆に繊維径が20μmを超えると、良好な遮音性能を得ることができなくなる。この繊維Aは繊維径10~20μmの繊維を50~70重量%配合させるのが更に良いが特に限定しない。

【0042】繊維Bは繊維径20~40μmの繊維より

構成され、繊維集合体層の中に10~30重量%の割合で配合をする。これは高密度層の中に比較的太い繊維の配合が多少必要であることを意味する。遮音性能を付与させるには、細い繊維の配合率を上げればよいが、それに伴い繊維集合体自体の形状繊維性は低下する。例えば、繊維集合体を低目付0.4kg/m²で40mmに作製したいときに繊維自体の剛性が低いため繊維体がへたってしまい、厚みを確保できないという問題が発生するからである。従って、繊維集合体のフレームを形成する考えから、繊維剛性の高い太い繊維を最低でも10重量%よ満になると、繊維集合体の厚さを確保することが困難となる。

【0043】この繊維Bの配合により、形状維持性に反比例して連音性能は低下するので高い割合で配合することは適当でない。連音性能を保持しつつ、形状維持性を得るには、最高でも30重量%に抑えなければならない。配合量が30重量%を超えると満足な連音性能を得られない。繊維Bは繊維径20~40μmの繊維を15~25重量%配合させるのが更に良いが特に限定しない。

【0044】更に、この繊維Bは、長さ方向に垂直な断 面の中央部に開口部を有する、中空繊維であることが望 ましい。これは中空にすることにより効果的に繊維の剛 性を上げられるため、少量の配合で形状維持性を向上さ せられる。また、中空になった分、表面積が増加するた め、吸音性能に向上もみられる。よって繊維Bは中空機 維を配合するのが特に有効であるが、限定は行わない。 【0045】繊維Cは繊維径10~20μmの繊維で上 記繊維A. Bより軟化点が少なくとも20℃は低い繊維 (以下、バインダー繊維と言う)であり、繊維集合体の 中に10~30重量%の割合で配合をする。これは高密 度層の中に成形性を付与することができる繊維の配合が 多少必要であることを意味する。連音材は、連音の要求 される部位への密着性が性能を向上させるために大きな 要因となっており、繊維集合体は複雑な面形状に追従す る形状に成形できることが必要である。前述の短繊維の 使用により追従性を向上させることができるが、その形 状を維持するためにはバインダー繊維の配合が必要であ る。加熱成形時には、繊維A,Bを型の形状に拘束した 状態でバインダー繊維が軟化し、接着するので、細かな 面形状の維持が可能となる。

【0046】繊維径が10μm未満のバインダー繊維は、一般的でなく、コストが高くなると共に、加熱成形時にバインダー繊維自体にへたりが生じるばかりか、完全に繊維が軟化した状態で形状ができてしまうため、繊維集合体が硬化してしまい、ばね定数が大幅に上昇し、遮音性能が低下する。逆に、バインダー繊維の繊維径が20μmを超えると、相対的に繊維の本数が減少するため、他繊維との接合点が減少し、形状が維持できなくな

るためである。

【0047】繊維の配合量が10重量%未満になると、 繊維の割合が少なすぎ、形状を維持することができない。逆に、配合量が30重量%を超えると、加工後の繊 維集合体が硬化してしまい遮音性能が低下する

【0048】また、軟化点が少なくとも20℃低い繊維としたのは、繊維集合体としての形状を維持させながら、加熱しプレス成形して製品を作成するために最低必要な繊維自身の軟化点の差異である。これよりも軟化点の差が小さくなると、繊維体全体が軟化し、完全に溶けて板状になってしまう。繊維Cは20~25重量%配合させるのが更に良いが特に限定しない。

【0049】繊維集合体中の低密度層は、繊維径10~20μmの繊維(繊維A)が90~100重量%と、前記の繊維より少なくとも20℃は軟化点の低い繊維であって、繊維径10~20μmの繊維(繊維C)が0~10重量%とで構成されていることを特徴とする。この層は、ばね定数を低減させる効果を目的として積層されている。

【0050】この低密度層は、高密度層よりも構成される繊維の平均繊維径が小さいことが特徴である。従って前述しようにこの層自体のばね定数は低く設定することができ、更に繊維集合体のばね定数もこの層の存在により低減される。

【0051】この低密度層は、繊維剛性が殆ど必要ないため、繊維Bの配合は不要である。また、バインダー繊維である繊維Cの配合もばね定数を低減させる目的のためには、出来るだけ少ない方が良い。繊維Cの配合が10重量%を超えると、繊維同士の結合が強固になり、ばね定数が上昇し好ましくない。しかし、繊維Cの配合が無くても繊維同士をニードルバンチやカードレーヤー工程での繊維の絡み合いにより不繊布化させることができるため、繊維Aのみの層でも可能である。

【0052】繊維Cの配合要件から、繊維Aの配合は90~100重量%と決定される。基本的には、構成される繊維の平均径が小さいほど、ばね定数は低減されるので、繊維C以外の繊維は細径である繊維Aとするのがばね定数の低減に対して効果がある。

【0053】ばね定数を低減させるための低密度層はできるだけ薄い方が成形性の点で有利となる。これは細径繊維の配合が多いと、繊維集合体の切断や打ち抜きが困難になるからである。しかし、低密度層があまり薄いと、ばね定数の低減効果が小さくなるため、厚い状態で繊維集合体のトリム性やピアス性を向上させるには繊維Cを5重量%程度配合すると良いが特に限定は行わない。これは、繊維Cの存在で低密度層全体のまとまり性が向上するため、切れやすくなるためである。

【0054】本発明においては、繊維集合体層中の高密度層と低密度層の結合は、ニードルパンチ工法および/ または接着材を用いることにより、または高密度層およ び/または低密度層に存在する繊維Cの存在により結合されていることに特徴がある。

【0055】繊維集合体の全体のばね定数は、この各層の結合状態に大きく依存されるため、全体のばね定数を上昇させないように各層を結合させることが重要である。ニードルパンチエ法は、低密度層の一部を高密度層の中に針を用いて植え込む工法であるため、低密度部と高密度部の密着性が高く、繊維集合体としてのトリム性やピアス性を向上させるのに有効である。

【0056】接着剤を用いる工法は、殆どの種類の2層品を結合させることが可能であり、更に結合力も高い。しかし、接着剤を使用するためコストが高くなり、大量に使用することで低密度層、または高密度層上で硬化し、ばね定数が高くなる可能性があるため、使用量には注意が必要である。

【0057】高密度層および/または低密度層に存在するバインダー繊維によっても両者は結合され、繊維集合体層を形成することができる。自動車用内装材で低密度層の機械的強度が問題ないような部位、例えば取り付けた後は外力がかからない様な部品には、この手法が適している。本手法は低バネ層をばね定数の上昇をできるだけ抑える形で高密度層に結合させることが可能であるため有効であると共に、コスト的にも適している。

【0058】本発明の自動車用吸音材は、繊維集合体層を構成する1以上の高密度層と低密度層との間に少なくとも高密度層の通気抵抗の少なくとも2倍の高通気抵抗層11を有することが更に好ましい(図4参照)。高密度層を質量部として有効に用いるためには、高密度層と低密度層とを通気量的に絶縁することが好ましい。従って高密度層と低密度層との間に高通気抵抗層を挿入することは、1次、2次の共振周波数が明確に規定されるため、連音性能のチューニングのためには非常に有効である。

【0059】高通気抵抗層11は、通気抵抗的に、高密度層の通気抵抗の少なくとも2倍である必要がある。通気抵抗が2倍よりも小さい場合には、通気抵抗的に大きく変わらないため、高通気抵抗層の設定の意味がなくなる。また、高密度層と低密度層の通気的絶縁性は、高いほど遮音性能のチューニング性には有効であるため、基本的に上限はないが、実際的には100倍程度でチューニングに対する通気抵抗的な変化が無くなるが特に限定は行わない。

【0060】この高通気抵抗層は、繊維集合体や高分子フィルム等を用いることができるが特に限定は行わない。また、この層の結合法も前述した高密度層と低密度層の結合法と基本的に同様である。しかし、ニードルバンチ工程はフィルム等に穴をあける可能性があり、通気的な観点からはあまり好ましいとは言えない。

【0061】本発明の自動車用内装材を自動車用ダッシュインシュレータに適用することは、非常に有効であ

る。自動車用ダッシュインシュレータは、自動車のボディーパネルと高分子層であるゴム表皮、またはポリビニルクロライド(PVC)との間で2重壁遮音構造体を形成している。このとき遮音性能を決定する要因は、高分子層の重量が同じである場合には、2重壁の中間層である繊維集合体層のばね定数や吸音性能である。本発明の自動車用内装材は、遮音性能の低周波域で性能が高く、更に特定周波数域で遮音性能を向上させるため、自動車用ダッシュインシュレータの目的と合致するため特に適している。

【0062】本発明の自動車用内装材は、ダッシュインシュレータ以外に、フロアカーベット、ヘッドライニング、ドアトリム、内装トリム、シートバック等の車外の騒音が車室内に浸入する場合に騒音が透過する部品に適している。このような部品に本発明の自動車用内装材を用いることで、比較的硬化な車体パネルと自動車用内装材の高分子層との間で2重壁連音構造体を形成させ、外部騒音を有効に遮断することが可能となる。

[0063]

【実施例】以下、本発明を実施例によって更に詳細に説明するが、本発明はこれによって限定されるものではない。

面密度1.Okg/m²の繊維集合体層と面密度4.Okg/

【0064】実施例1

n²のゴムからなる高分子層を積層した自動車用内装材で あり、繊維集合体層は高密度層の両側に低密度層が位置 する3層構造で構成した。繊維集合体層の高密度層は、 繊維径14μm、繊維長50mmのポリエステル繊維A (以下、繊維Aと略す)が60重量%と、繊維径25μ m 、繊維長50mmのポリエステル繊維B(以下、繊維B と略す) が20重量%と、繊維径14μm、繊維長50 mで繊維A,Bと軟化点が130℃低いポリエステル繊 維C(以下、繊維Cと略す)が20重量%で構成した高 密度繊維集合体層であり、繊維集合体層の厚さの88% の厚さにした。また、繊維集合体層の2つの低密度層 は、共に繊維Aが重量95%と繊維Cが5重量%で構成 し、それぞれ繊維集合体の厚さの6%の厚さにした。高 密度層と低密度層は、その両層に配合されている繊維C により互いに接着され、30㎞の繊維集合体層を構成し た。以上の構成で1次共振周波数を約200比、2次共 振周波数を約2kHz に設定し、300Hzの遮音性能の向 上を目的とする自動車用内装材(1)を作成した。

【0065】実施例2

繊維集合体層中の2つの低密度層を繊維A100%で構成した他は、実施例1と全く同様にして繊維集合体層を構成し、1次共振周波数を約150Hz、2次共振周波数を約1.8Hz に設定し、250Hzの遮音性能の向上を目的とする自動車用内装材(2)を作成した。

【0066】実施例3

繊維集合体層中の2つの低密度層の繊維集合体層の全体

に対する厚さをそれぞれ10%にした他は、実施例1と全く同様にして繊維集合体層を構成し、1次共振周波数を約130Hz、2次共振周波数を約1.7kHz に設定し、230Hzの連音性能の向上を目的とする自動車用内装材(3)を作成した。

【0067】実施例4

繊維集合体層中の2つの低密度層の繊維集合体層の全体に対する厚さをそれぞれ25%にした他は、実施例1と全く同様にして繊維集合体層を構成し、1次共振周波数を約100Hz、2次共振周波数を約1.6kHzに設定し、150Hzの遮音性能の向上を目的する自動車用内装材(4)を作成した。

【0068】実施例5

繊維集合体層中の2つの低密度層の繊維集合体層の全体に対する厚さをそれぞれ35%にした他は、実施例1と全く同様にして繊維集合体層を構成し、1次共振周波数を約50kk、2次共振周波数を約1.0kHz に設定し、100Hzの連音性能の向上を目的とする自動車用内装材(5)を作成した。

【0069】実施例6

一方の繊維集合体層中の高分子層側の低密度層の繊維集合体層に対する厚さを10%とし、他方の低密度層の繊維集合体層全体に対する厚さを40%にした他は、実施例1と全く同様にして繊維集合体層を構成し、1次共振周波数を約150½、2次共振周波数を約1.2kHzに設定し、160Hzの遮音性能の向上を目的とする自動車用内装材(6)を作成した。

【0070】実施例7

一方の繊維集合体層中の高分子層側の低密度層の繊維集合体層に対する厚さを40%とし、他方の低密度層の繊維集合体層全体に対する厚さを10%にした他は、実施例1と全く同様にして繊維集合体層を構成し、1次共振周波数を約110Hz、2次共振周波数を約1.5kHz に設定し、110Hzの連音性能の向上を目的とする自動車用内装材(7)を作成した。

【0071】実施例8

一方の繊維集合体層中の高分子層側の低密度層の繊維配合を繊維Aが95重量%と繊維Cが5重量%とで構成し、他方の低密度層の繊維配合を繊維Aが100重量%のみで構成した他は、実施例1と全く同様にして繊維集合体層を構成し、1次共振周波数を約180Hz、2次共振周波数を約1.9kHz に設定し、280Hzの連音性能の向上を目的とする自動車用内装材(8)を作成した。【0072】実施例9

繊維集合体層中の低密度層と高密度層とを高分子の接着 剤を用いて接着した他は、実施例1と全く同様にして繊 維集合体層を構成し、1次共振周波数を約200Hz、2 次共振周波数を約2.0kHz に設定し、300Hzの遮音 性能の向上を目的とする自動車用内装材(9)を作成し た。

【0073】実施例10

繊維集合体層中の低密度層と高密度層とをニードルパンチ工程で積層一体構造に成形した他は、実施例1と全く同様にして繊維集合体層を構成し、1次共振周波数を約200Hz、2次共振周波数を約2.0kHz に設定し、300Hzの遮音性能の向上を目的とする自動車用内装材(10)を作成した。

【0074】実施例11

繊維集合体層中の2つの低密度層と高密度層との間にそれぞれ通気抵抗が高密度層の約10倍の高分子フィルムを挿入し、低密度層、高密度層、各々に配合されている繊維Cによって接合した他は、実施例1と全く同様にして繊維集合体層を構成し、1次共振周波数を約200Hz、2次共振周波数を約2.0kHzに設定し、300Hzの遮音性能の向上を目的とする自動車用内装材(11)を作成した。

【0075】実施例12

繊維集合体層中の2つの低密度層と高密度層との間にそれぞれ通気抵抗が高密度層の約5倍の高密度不織布を挿入し、低密度層、高密度層、各々に配合されている繊維Cによって接合した他は、実施例1と全く同様にして繊維集合体層を構成し、1次共振周波数を約200Hz、2次共振周波数を約2.0kHz に設定し、300Hzの遮音性能の向上を目的とする自動車用内装材(12)を作成した。

【0076】実施例13

自動車用内装材の高分子層の面密度を2.0kg/m²とした他は、実施例1と全く同様にして繊維集合体層を構成し、1次共振周波数を約300Hz、2次共振周波数を約2.5kHz に設定し、350Hzの遮音性能の向上を目的する自動車用内装材(13)を作成した。

【0077】実施例14

自動車用内装材の高分子層の面密度を8.0kg/m²とした他は、実施例1と全く同様にして繊維集合体層を構成し、1次共振周波数を約50Hz、2次共振周波数を約0.8kHz に設定し、80Hzの連音性能の向上を目的とする自動車用内装材(14)を作成した。

【0078】実施例15

繊維集合体層の高密度層の繊維配合を繊維A80重量%、繊維B10重量%、繊維C10重量%とした他は、実施例1と全く同様にして繊維集合体を構成し、1次共振周波数を約200Hz、2次共振周波数を約2.0kHzに設定し、300Hzの遮音性能の向上を目的とする自動車用内装材(15)を作成した。

【0079】実施例16

繊維集合体層の高密度層の繊維配合を繊維A40重量%、繊維B30重量%、繊維C30重量%とした他は、実施例1と全く同様にして繊維集合体層を構成し、1次共振周波数を約200Hz、2次共振周波数を約2.0kHzの連音性能の向上を目的とする自

動車用内装材(16)を作成した。

【0080】実施例17

繊維集合体層の高密度層の面密度を0.5kg/m²とした他は、実施例1と全く同様にして繊維集合体層を構成し、1次共振周波数を約300kk、2次共振周波数を約2.5kHz に設定し、350kLの適音性能の向上を目的とする自動車用内装材(17)を作成した。

【0081】実施例18

繊維集合体層の高密度層の面密度を1.4kg/m²とした他は、実施例1と全く同様にして繊維集合体層を構成し、1次共振周波数を約100Hz、2次共振周波数を約1.5kHz に設定し、150Hzの連音性能の向上を目的とする自動車用内装材(18)を作成した。

【0082】実施例19

面密度1.0kg/m²の繊維集合体層と面密度4.0kg/ m²のゴムからなる高分子層を積層した自動車用内装材で あり、繊維集合体層は2つの高密度層と3つの低密度層 を有し、低密度層は中央部と繊維集合体層の両側に位置 する5層構造で構成した。 繊維集合体層の2つの高密度 層は、繊維Aが60重量%と、繊維Bが20重量%と、 繊維Cが20重量%とで構成した高密度繊維集合体であ り、共に繊維集合体の厚さの44%の厚さにし、高密度 層全体では88%になる。また、繊維集合体層中の3つ の低密度層は共に繊維Aが95重量%と繊維Cが5重量 %とで構成し、それぞれ繊維集合体の厚さの3%の厚さ に、低密度層全体では12%とした。高密度層と低密度 層は、その両層に配合されている繊維Cにより互いに接 着され、30㎜の繊維集合体層を構成した。以上の構成 で1次共振周波数を約200Hz、2次共振周波数を約 2kHz に設定し、300Hzの遮音性能の向上を目的とす る自動車用内装材(19)を作成した。

【0083】比較例1

繊維集合体層の面密度を0.3kg/m²とした他は、実施例1と全く同様にして繊維集合体層を構成し、1次共振周波数を約200kx、2次共振周波数を約2.0kHz に設定し、300Hzの連音性能の向上を目的とする自動車用内装材(20)を作成した。

【0084】比較例2

繊維集合体層の面密度を2.0kg/m²とした他は、実施例1と全く同様にして繊維集合体層を構成したが、部品 重量が重くなり、自動車用内装材(21)としては適し ているとは言えなかった。

【0085】比較例3

繊維集合体層に対する高密度層の厚さを20%とした他は、実施例1と全く同様にして繊維集合体層を構成し、 1次共振周波数を約200Hz、2次共振周波数を約2. 0kHz に設定し、300Hzの遮音性能の向上を目的とする自動車用内装材(22)を作成した。

【0086】比較例4

繊維集合体層に対する高密度層の厚さを96%とした他

は、実施例1と全く同様にして繊維集合体層を構成し、 1次共振周波数を約200Hz、2次共振周波数を約2. OkHz に設定し、300Hzの遮音性能の向上を目的とする自動車用内装材(23)を作成した。

【0087】比較例5

自動車用内装材の高分子層の面密度を0.5kg/m²とした他は、実施例1と全く同様にして繊維集合体を構成し、1次共振周波数を約200Hz、2次共振周波数を約2.0kHz に設定し、300Hzの連音性能の向上を目的とする自動車用内装材(24)を作成した。

【0088】比較例6

自動車用内装材の高分子層の面密度を11kg/m²とした他は、実施例1と全く同様にして繊維集合体層を構成したが、部品重量が重くなり、自動車用内装材としては適しているとは言えなかった。

【0089】比較例7

繊維集合体層の高密度層の繊維配合を繊維A30重量%、繊維B40重量%、繊維C30重量%とした他は、実施例1と全く同様にして繊維集合体層を構成し、1次共振周波数を約200地、2次共振周波数を約2.0kH2の遮音性能の向上を目的とする自動車用内装材(25)を作成した。

【0090】比較例8

繊維集合体層の高密度層の繊維配合を繊維A90重量%、繊維B10重量%とした他は、実施例1と全く同様にして繊維集合体層を構成しようとしたが、バインダー成分の欠如により、繊維集合体を形成することができなかった。

【0091】比較例9

繊維集合体層の低密度層の繊維配合を繊維A80重量%、繊維C20重量%とした他は、実施例1と全く同様にして繊維集合体層を構成し、1次共振周波数を約200Hz、2次共振周波数を約2.0kHz に設定し、300Hzの連音性能の向上を目的とする自動車用内装材(26)を作成した。

【0092】試験例

上記実施例1~19、従来例、および比較例1~9で得られた連音材料について、以下の実験を実施した。

【0093】ばね定数の測定

上記の各実施例、比較例、および従来例の方法によって 得られたサンプルについて、強制加振法により得られた 曲線をカーブフィッティング法により収束計算し、動ば ね定数の数値を算出した。

【0094】連音性能の測定

上記の各実施例、比較例、および従来例の方法によって得られたサンプルについて、JIS1416の残響室-残響室を利用した音響投下損失を測定した。各サンブル について面密度を統一し、高密度層と同じ配合の単層繊 維集合体に4.0 kg/m²の高分子層を積層したものを基 準サンプル(0dB基準)として連音性能差を算出し た。更に、この差を低周波数域(300Hz以下)と、中周波数域(300~500Hz)と、高周波数域(500Hz以上)とで平均し、その結果をグラフにまとめた(図6参照)。

【0095】これらの試験結果を表1および表2に示す。 【表1】

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年於再	(a)	×	9	6	2	25	53	Ş	2	9	T	9	9	9	8	t	9	r		9	9	9	0	40	2	T		\vdash		Ħ
和略爾(b)	40	A + C	A95+C5	A100+C0	A95+C5	A95+C5	A95+C5	A95+C5	A95+C5	A100+C	A95+C5	A95+C5	A95+C5	A95+C5	495+C5	A95+C5	A95+C5	A95+C5	A95+C5	AB5+C5	A95+C5	A95+C5	A80+C20							
角部两	(a)	×	٥	9	=	25	35	2	9	8	8	9	9	မ	9	9	9	8	9	9	9	9	9	40	2	2	2	2	2	9
低密度(3)		A + C	A95+C5	A100+C0	A95+C5	A95+C5	A95+C5	A95+C5	A95+C5	A95+C5	A95+C5	495+C5	A95+C5	485+CS	495+C5	A95+C5	480+C20													
展開展	厚さ	%	88	88	80	50	30	20	20	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88			88	20	96	88	88	88	88	88
高密度量配合		A + B + C	A60+B20+C20	A60+B20+C20	A60+B20+C20	A60+B20+C20	A60+B20+C20	A60+B20+C20	A60+120+C20	A60+B20+C20	A60+120+C20	A60+320+C20	A60+B20+C20	A60+820+C20	A60+B20+C20	A80+B20+C20	A80+B10+C10	A40+B30+C30	A60+820+C20	A60+820+C20	A60+820+C20	A60+B20+C20	A60+B20+C20	A60+B20+C20	A60+B20+C20	A60+B20+C20	A60+820+C20	A30+B40+C30	A90+B10+C0	A60+B20+C20
高分子層	面密膜	kg/m³	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	2	8	4	Ą	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	0.5	11	4	4	7
鐵鐵集合体層	回部原	kg/a ³	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-		-	-	-		-		0.5	1.4	•	0.3	2			-	-		-	1
	k s		3	3	3	3	3	8	6	3	က	က	က	က	က	<u>س</u>	8	~	8	<u>س</u>	2	<u>س</u>	~	~		က	~	8	<u></u>	e
		1	附着包二	图	実施权 3	資權包 4	実施例 5				秋陽空 9	東萬倒10	笑脆例!!		英格例13			東京 16			天						北欧的6	6	<u>a</u>	元 文 全 9

] 次共振周波数	2 34r +H +H2 FM 34r 44r		~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~		<u> </u>	r
		2次共振周波数	目的周波数	低周波域	中周被填	高牌被城	特定周波数
	Bz	Hz	Hz			<u> </u>	
実施例1	200	2000	300	5. 10	7. 20	9, 50	5, 50
実施例 2	150	1800	250	5. 50	7.80	10, 20	5. 70
実施例3	130	1700	230	6. 20	7, 20	9. 30	6. 20
実施例 4	100	1600	150	7.00	7, 00	9.00	8. 00
実施例 5	50	1000	100	8. 10	7.00	8. 50	12.00
実施例 6	150	1200	160	7.50	7. 20	9, 80	6.00
実施例 7	110	1500	110	8. 20	7, 30	8, 60	6. 20
実施例 8	180	1900	280	7, 20	7.80	8, 90	11. 50
実施例 9	200	2000	300	5. 20	7. 10	9.60	6. 00
実施例10	200	2000	300	5. 30	7, 30	9, 40	6. 40
実施例11	200	2000	300	8. 90	7, 10	9.00	15. 00
実施例12	200	2000	300	8, 00	7, 30	8. 80	14. 20
実施例13	300	2500	350	3. 00	6.00	8, 90	4.00
実施例14	50	800	80	10. 20	9. 80	12.00	10.50
実施例15	200	2000	300	6, 50	8.00	10.90	
実施例16	200	2000	300	4, 50	6.50	8.40	6.00
実施例17	300	2500	350	4. 80	6.50	8.00	5. 00
実施例18	100	1500	150	7, 90	7.40	11.00	4.80
実施例19	200	2000	300	5, 50	7. 50	10. 20	6.00
比較例 1	200	2000	300	0. 20	1.00	0.30	6. 30
比較例 2		_			7.00	0.30	0.30
比較例3	200	2000	300	3. 40	2.00	2, 40	
比較例4	200	2000	300	0. 80	2, 50	8.00	3.50
比較例 5	200	2000	300	0.40	1.00	2.00	1.00
比較例 6		-			1.00	2. 00	0.80
比較例7	200	2000	300	0. 90	2.00	3, 00	
比較例8						3. VV	1.80
比較例9	200	2000	300	0, 50	2, 00	3.00	2.00

【0097】表1および表2から実施例で作成した各自動車用内装材は、単層の繊維集合体を使用したものに比べ、ばね定数が低下し、遮音性能が全周波数にわたって向上していることを確認することができた。

【0098】これに対し、特許請求の範囲から外れる仕様で作成した比較例は、遮音性能について満足な値を得ることができないか、部品上の問題点が上げられ、自動車用内装材として実施することができなかった。判断基準としては、基準サンプルとの遮音性能のレベル差が全ての周波数範囲において3.0dB以上ないものは不適とした。

[0099]

【発明の効果】以上説明したように、本発明の自動車用 内装材は、低密度層のばね定数を低減することができ、 従来の単層の低密度層より遮音性能が格段に向上し、目 的とする特定周波数を効果的に向上させることができ る。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】車両に搭載されたダッシュインシュレータの模試図である。

【図2】ダッシュインシュレータの模試図である。

【図3】自動車用内装材の模試図である。

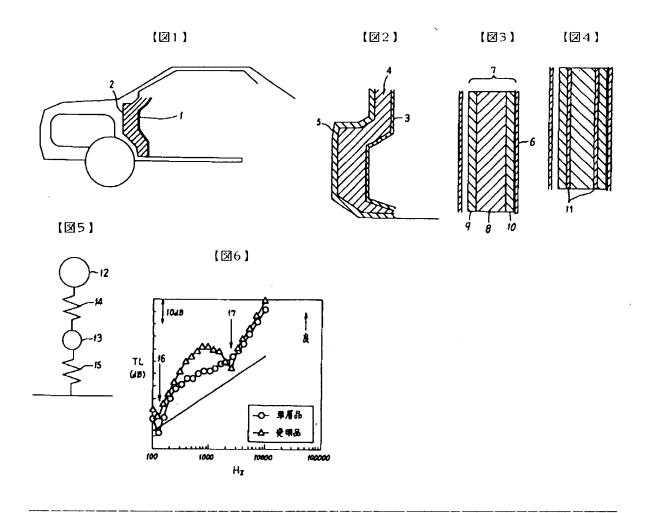
【図4】自動車用内装材の模試図である。

【図5】自動車用内装材の音響透過損失図である。

【図6】自動車用内装材のマスーばねのモデル図である。

【符号の説明】

- 1 ダッシュインシュレータ
- 2 ダッシュパネル
- 3 高分子層
- 4 低密度層
- 5 ダッシュパネル
- 6 高分子層
- 7 繊維集合体層
- 8 高密度層
- 9 低密度層
- 10 低密度層
- 11 高通気抵抗層
- 12 m1
- 13 m2
- 14 kl
- 15 k2
- 16 一次共振周波数
- 17 2次共振周波数



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